



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Tuesday
29 June 1993

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OAU Begins 29th Session in Cairo 28 Jun

Leaders Begin Closed Meeting, Elect Mubarak Chairman

*NC2806073493 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT
28 Jun 93*

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA)—African heads of state and governments began a closed procedural meeting at the conference center in Madinat al-Nasr [in Cairo] at 1000 today.

During the meeting, President Husni Mubarak will be elected chairman of the OAU's 29th session. Members of the OAU Bureau, representing Africa's five regions—north, east, west, south, and center—will also be elected.

Butrus-Ghali Meets Mubarak, Denies UN Double Standards

*NC2606103793 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0822 GMT
26 Jun 93*

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jun (MENA)—UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali met President Husni Mubarak this morning. Afterward, Dr. Butrus-Ghali said they discussed relations between the United Nations and the OAU.

The meeting, Butrus-Ghali added, also touched on various African issues, primarily the situation in Somalia, where, Butrus-Ghali said, the United Nations is trying to consolidate peace, achieve national reconciliation among the various Somali groups, and disarm the militias.

The UN secretary general said they discussed Mozambique, adding that there is progress in the talks between Mozambique's Government and the RENAMO Movement.

Butrus-Ghali said he and President Mubarak also discussed the situation in Angola and efforts to reconcile the government with the UNITA Movement, pointing out that talks between the Angolan Government and the UNITA movement in the Ivory Coast have been unsuccessful. He said efforts are continuing to find a settlement in Angola, noting that he appointed the former Foreign Minister of Mali Glundan Bey [name as received] as a special envoy to Angola.

Dr. Butrus-Ghali said he and President Mubarak discussed Liberia and efforts to achieve reconciliation and establish peace and order there. The secretary general said they also touched on the referendum in Eritrea and Eritrea's application to join the United Nations.

They reviewed the Sudan issue and the efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to the inhabitants of its south.

Butrus-Ghali said he told President Mubarak he sent a message to the leaders of the Group of Seven industrial

countries, who will meet soon in Tokyo, in which he focused on various African issues, especially the problem of African foreign debts.

The United Nations World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna was also discussed along with the measures that should be taken to defend human rights within the framework of the United Nations.

The secretary general stressed the importance of cooperation among the United Nations, the OAU, the Arab League, and the Islamic Conference Organization, noting that these organizations played a major role in national reconciliation in Somalia. Asked whether the United Nations is applying double standards to various international issues, such as Bosnia-Herzegovina, Somalia, and Iraq, Dr. Butrus-Ghali said the United Nations has only one set of standards that it applies to all international issues. The United Nations, Butrus-Ghali stated, works to consolidate stability in various places, including Bosnia-Herzegovina, Somalia, Angola, Cambodia, and El Salvador. He pointed out that the United Nations will intervene within the next few days to help bring stability to Haiti. We are trying to do our best about every problem, but we should remember each case has its own particular aspects, which necessitate different handling, the UN secretary general said.

Libya's al-Muntasir Meets With Butrus-Ghali

*NC2706200593 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT
27 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 27 Jun (MENA)—UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali met with 'Umar al-Muntasir, Libyan secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison—foreign minister—this evening. Butrus-Ghali also met with Ethiopian leader Zenawi Meles and discussed African problems in Somalia, Angola and Liberia. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Delivers Opening Address

*NC2806124093 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio
Network in Arabic 0818 GMT 28 Jun 93*

[Speech by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak at the opening session of the 29th African Summit at the International Conference Center in Madinat al-Nasr, Cairo, on 28 June—Live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful; Mr. Chairman of the OAU; brother heads of African states and governments; Mr. Secretary General of the OAU; Mr. Secretary General of the United Nations; Your Excellencies; ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of the Egyptian people and government and in my own name I would like to begin my speech by warmly welcoming you all to your homeland, Egypt, on this important and historic occasion. Our meeting this year coincides with the 30th anniversary of our noble organization, an indication of the well-established and unified

African action. This will give us a chance to assess our collective march from the time we laid the first brick in this lofty African edifice in 1963 and from the time Cairo was honored to host the first summit in 1964.

Our meeting today in this African city, which takes pride in belonging to your culture, reflects the convergence of our common wills not only to assess the harvest of our struggle and work throughout the past three decades but also to determine the future path of our continent, emphasize its identity, and consolidate its role in the international arena. Allow me, dear brothers, to welcome the birth of the young state of Eritrea, whose independence we celebrated together on 24 May 1993. I would also like to welcome President Isayas Afewerki as a brother among brothers, a comrade in our unified struggle march, and a representative of a people with whom we are linked by the strongest ties and the warmest feelings.

The referendum that led to the independence of Eritrea and the positive and reasonable role played by the transitional Ethiopian Government and President Meles Zenawi personally present to the entire world an outstanding and civilized model and advance new proof of the nobility and farsightedness of the African peoples and their paramount ability to overcome their problems and live up to their responsibility both now and in the future. I would like to express my deep appreciation and gratitude to brother President Abdou Diouf, president of the fraternal Republic of Senegal, who took over the chairmanship of the OAU during the past session. He spared no effort and did not hesitate to take any action to defend Africa's causes and safeguard its rights and interests and he always took the initiative, in all circumstances, to hold the necessary contacts and consultations as required. He showed eagerness to close ranks and unify efforts, thus adding yet another effort to the huge accomplishments achieved by the great chairmen who preceded him in taking up this trust and message.

I find it only fitting to greet brother OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim, who has worked capably and efficiently to serve the OAU from the time he assumed responsibility. He has worked persistently and with purpose. His leadership of the secretariat general has been a good example of the wise and conscientious management. I felt this at close hand when I had the honor of chairing the OAU in 1989. I am confident that Africa will express its appreciation during this session too.

Brother state and government leaders. Brother leaders of the delegations: The OAU has proved to the international community throughout the years that it has the ability, vitality, and harmony of concepts and objectives. This qualifies it to be a unique example of successful and influential international and regional organizations. A number of ideas and initiatives have originated from it which have doubled its ability to confront the most difficult challenges and responsibilities. It has shouldered the greater burden of strengthening the course of

liberating African countries from colonialism. It has waged a fierce struggle in support of the heroic people of South Africa and in helping it to liquidate racial discrimination and apartheid. It has helped this people to wrest the rights of the African majority and achieve equality and justice for all the citizens regardless of race and color.

I seize this opportunity to greet the struggle of South Africa's people under the leadership of Nelson Mandela and his heroic comrades. I welcome him and leader Makuto as honorable strugglers and fighters characterized by firmness and pride. I also greet with deep respect and pride the souls of our brothers who were martyred in defense of their just cause and of the cause of freedom, dignity, and humanity. I mention here Oliver Tambo and Chris Hani, who devoted their lives to achieving the South African people's dream of a democratic and humane system that respects the legitimate rights of both the majority and minority and safeguards the citizens' rights without any discrimination. It might be appropriate to repeat our appeal to the sons of this struggling people and its great leaders to join their ranks and unite their efforts in one process that moves in the direction of achieving the noble objectives for whose sake we are all making sacrifices.

Brother leaders, the chain of struggle waged by the peoples of our continent have been: continuing one after the other from the time the first OAU summit was held in Cairo in 1964. They have waged the battles of liberation, consolidating independence, eliminating apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination, confronting famines and desertification, and seeking to reduce the burdens of debts, and have also waged the battle of comprehensive development and democratic practices. These challenges are even a heavy burden for regional groupings that are the most stable and have more resources and capabilities.

We would not have been able to meet here today had not our noble peoples enjoyed a firm and strong determination and a correct and sound vision. We have advanced in great strides in the fight and the struggle so that we can learn the lessons of the epic of the past 30 years and make out the outlines of both the near and distant future.

Every African has the right to be proud of what the whole world has come to know about this continent's strong mettle, its ability to stand fast and make achievements, and the contribution of African minds and creative potentials that are manifested in the initiatives and the bold concepts that are bound to close the gap separating Africa from other continents that were more fortunate in past centuries.

Thus the continent has been able to remain an effective power in the formulation of the various schools of global thought despite extremely harsh and difficult conditions. It has succeeded in helping maintain the torch of enlightenment and openness to the various world cultural renaissance trends. It was natural for Africa to produce a

generation of great thinkers and teachers as it did produce revolutionaries, free men, and strugglers, and for the ideas of this unique generation of Africa's sons to invade the various parts of the world. It was also natural for it to overcome the barriers placed before it and thus help formulate the new world thinking and add to it many strengthening factors.

This intellectual movement based on commitment to our peoples' objectives and ambitions has given us the opportunity to make achievements that no one can ignore, especially in the past few years. It suffices for me to refer to the Addis Ababa declaration of 1990 on the political, social, and economic situation in Africa and its relationship with the world changes and to the treaty that established the African Economic Group, which was signed in Abuja in 1991. This is in addition to the initiatives that aim to activate trade exchange between African countries, the last of which was the African Development Bank's initiative to set up an import and export bank. These are important steps that add to the record of achievements made after the Lagos action plan of 1980 and the issuance of the African declaration on human and people's rights in Nairobi in 1981.

A continent that has this rich asset of ideas and actions cannot agree to play a marginal role in the international arena, particularly at this stage, which is witnessing exciting world developments, the most important of which is the birth of a new world order. It is true that the world is still going through a difficult transitional stage and is suffering from violent labor pains, which makes it incumbent on various peoples to reformulate the controls and values that have prevailed for a long time and to abandon many of the inherited systems before a clear and agreed on basis for the new world order is reached.

In light of these conditions, it is incumbent upon us to protect our people from whatever may negatively affect their march, obstruct the chances for their progress, or threaten social unity for them. It also remains our collective responsibility to stand up to attempts to marginalize the role of Africa within international society and to discuss among ourselves, with all frankness and sincerity, any shortcomings or areas of deficiency in the African march. Those were the elements that restricted the scopes of growth, slowed down the development march, and created conflicts among the African states. It pains us to know that Africa still suffers from more than six conflicts throughout the continent, not to mention the civil wars, tribal conflicts, and domestic crises that cause painful human tragedies.

Our loyalty to the supreme African goals makes it incumbent upon us to search together for mistakes in order to correct them, for the source of malady to provide the necessary treatment, and for the causes of deficiency to avoid them by handling them properly. As for the risks of marginalizing the role of the African Continent in current international reality, this is something that cannot be imposed upon us from abroad if we make our voice heard and if our stand is influential.

Actually, the matter is in our own hands first and foremost, and nobody could impose something on us so long as we insist, by thinking and working together, on determining and playing our role actively and with dynamism. By so doing, we would be contributing to shaping this new order while it is still in formation and providing it with rules and criteria that could guarantee our rights and safeguard our interests. Thus, the matter is in our own hands and if we want to, we could settle it on the basis of our own vision and readiness to play our role and put our own marks on the new order that is about to come into being. We have to always remember, dear brothers, that the principle that safeguarded our movement and protected our march in the various stages of common action was the principle of unity through diversification. Despite the diverse social, economic, environmental, and cultural conditions in Africa, we managed to exploit this diversification and variety to achieve unity and integration and did not allow them to undermine the solidity of the comprehensive African edifice. As a vivid example of the creative capabilities inherent in the organizational structures in Africa, which in actual fact constitute points of guidance illuminating the path for us, we refer here to what was raised during our meeting last year in Dakar on the establishment of a mechanism to resolve disputes among African states by peaceful means. This is because the continent has been the scene of several civil wars and domestic conflicts that have displaced millions of Africans and exposed them to extremely cruel and ferocious calamities, not to mention the destruction that targeted many vital utilities, something that obstructed the mobilization of efforts toward social and economic progress.

Therefore, it is high time that we agree to set up a suitable method within the organization to settle disputes and agree on a mechanism to resolve them. It is indeed an encouraging sign that this topic is the subject of all our attention in this session, something that will give this mechanism a chance to come into existence and effect in a way that achieves a goal we aspire to; that is, to guarantee for our countries and peoples the security and stability needed to allow them to focus on economic progress and development. Failing this, our countries would not be able to meet their obligations toward their peoples and their burdens would even multiply in a few years, thus increasing the restrictions hindering the desirable economic renaissance for our peoples, which are hungry for a tomorrow full of security, peace, and prosperity. One cannot avoid referring here to a danger that has become a threat to security and stability in several African states; that is, the danger of the sinful terrorist movements that hide behind well-known slogans and act by inspiration from foreign quarters that do not care about the interests of our peoples, their sufferings, and hopes, but rather seek to achieve selfish and opportunist goals at the expense of others. Faced with this danger, we cannot but confront it with closed ranks and one heart, because the damage will be sustained by all of us and pose a threat to the core of our interests.

This is something we cannot accept or be lenient about, but that requires our firmness, determination, and decisiveness.

Brothers and sisters: It is hard for one to ignore the fact that some parts of the continent are the scene of rough human tragedies, as demonstrated by the current situation in fraternal Somalia. It is a situation that leaves much pain and grief in our heart, yet in our minds it generates determination to exert multiple efforts to change this reality that does not conform with our values, traditions, and principles. In fact, it casts dark shadows over our march and undermines our ability to contribute to shaping the new world society. Thus, from this forum, I call upon all the African peoples to make the 30th anniversary of the OAU an occasion for the convergence of our wills to rise above differences and ambitions and to insist on containing and overcoming them. This would enable us to liquidate the remaining legacy of the despicable colonialist past and put the interests of the single homeland, or rather the interests of mother Africa, above all considerations. With such an attitude, brothers and sisters, our continent could step into the 21st century with a spirit full of confidence and hope. With such perspective, we could bring down the curtains on a passing era, with all its accomplishments and sacrifices, and launch a march with new features and facts that could emphasize our role and contribution, along with the remaining members of the international family, on equal footing while at the same time maintaining the African personality, identity, and distinguished mark.

Africa's march toward progress and stability is continuing with firm steps. The noble sons of this continent know their way and have no illusions about the roughness and challenges of this course. The international community itself is asked to give this African course an opportunity so that the latter can continue to move forward and achieve the objectives of progress, stability, and democracy. If the international community cannot extend aid to our continent and contribute to the achievements of these objectives, then the least it can do is to cease placing restrictions and obstacles before our march and stop confronting us with arbitrary conditions and unjust demands.

We are well aware that Africa's march is ultimately our own responsibility. We the sons of Africa know where the disease in our society's structures is. We alone are capable of diagnosing the effective remedy for the shortcomings in line with our conditions and concepts, our conscious realization of our ambitions and hopes, and our sincere understanding of the pulse of this continent and that of the world around us.

We reiterate our willingness to extend the bridges of cooperation with all countries and groupings for our mutual benefit. We are not dominated in this by any complexities or sensitivities. We base our action on the belief in the single fate of humanity and the interlinked interests between all peoples in all continents.

It might be appropriate to point here to the importance of activating Arab-African cooperation born in Cairo at the 1977 Arab-African summit. We must increase its effectiveness and exploit its mechanisms for achieving the mutual benefits.

Our organization has taken a firm stand on the side of the struggle of other peoples for freedom, dignity, and justice. It has been the first in supporting the liberation movements everywhere, despite the sacrifices it has to make. No one can forget the immense African support for the fraternal Palestinian people's struggle for the sake of freedom and self-determination. That stand has been the solid rock on which a comprehensive international stand was based. This stand has recently developed into a new impetus for the peace efforts in the Middle East. We hope that the current negotiations will result in achieving tangible progress that will enhance the peoples' confidence in the possibility of achieving the comprehensive and just peace and their hope for a secure and better future.

The OAU has also taken a strict stand against all forms of torture and aggression against peoples all over the world, including the terrible tragedy inflicted on the Bosnian people for no fault of its own. These people have neither launched an aggression nor committed an offense. All they did was adhere to their inalienable rights, which the international community accepts for all nations and peoples.

Brothers and sisters. While welcoming you again, I feel that this meeting embodies the concept of African unity at a stage that requires that this unity be consolidated still further, solidarity be deepened, and ranks be united. Let this meeting be a new starting point toward achieving our peoples' hopes for a more secure and stable life, more abundant food, and a cleaner environment. All these hopes are legitimate and even urgent after long years of repression, deprivation, and backwardness. I believe that the best way for us to honor the memory of our forefathers who established the OAU 30 years ago is to unite our efforts for the sake of achieving their big dream, the dream of their generation of pioneers and strugglers that the cry of the revolution against colonialism, exploitation, and backwardness is turned into a great awakening that saves the continent from the restrictions that are still impeding its march and allows it to move toward the 21st century with firm and confident steps.

Long live the humanitarian African struggle for justice and prosperity.

Long live the African peoples' movement on the course of progress and development.

May God protect every African hand that is adding a brick to this proud African edifice.

Let the banners of African unity be hoisted high to spread goodness, create glory, and open the way to the future.

Our strength lies in our unity. Our firmness lies in our belief that our causes are just. Our way for achieving our legitimate ambitions and noble objectives lies in sharpening our minds and rolling up our sleeves, in reviving hope through action, in backing our words with deeds, and in making the principles the beacon that guides our march and protects our steps.

Long live the memory of our noble martyrs who lit for us the road to the future with their noble blood, who sacrificed their lives so that we can live, and who suffered hardships so that the future generations of sons and grandsons can be happy.

May God protect our march, guide our steps, and safeguard our struggle along the course of goodness and peace. May God grant us success and may His peace and blessings be with you. [applause]

Arafat Addresses Participants, Urges U.S. Role in Peace

NC2806200093 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT
28 Jun 93

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA)—Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat this evening addressed the ceremonial session of the OAU summit. He asserted that President Mubarak's election as OAU chairman for the second time reflects the confidence African presidents and prime ministers invest in his wisdom and ability to steer the OAU.

'Arafat said the signing of the OAU Charter and Africa's liberation declaration 30 years ago constituted a cultural, political, and economic challenge making the OAU the cornerstone for African struggle to liberate the continent from colonialism.

'Arafat said the OAU became home to all Africa by supporting the African people's struggle for liberation and consolidating independence and stability to achieve the desired development in the various fields.

The Palestinian president appealed to African heads of state and governments to cope with the challenges in the international arena to avoid building the new world order at the expense of the people of the African continent, especially as the states of the south know the meaning of the changes in the new world order.

He said the best approach is to show commitment to the resolutions of international legitimacy and the UN Charter, which represents the real guarantee for maintaining world peace and security, and to apply standard criteria.

'Arafat reviewed the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories and the Israeli authorities' escalation of events through the iron-fist policy, land confiscation, and mass exile, as represented by the deportation of over 400 Palestinians. He said Israel disregards UN Security Council Resolution 799, which provides for the deportees' return.

He said 1,500 Palestinians have been martyred since the outset of the intifadah six years ago, adding that 122,000 people have been wounded, 7,000 of them handicapped; 8,000 women have aborted; and 137,000 have been held in detention camps.

'Arafat stressed that despite the serious escalation by the Israeli authorities in the occupied territories, the PLO made a courageous decision to continue the peace process in the Middle East out of the Palestinian people's desire to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

'Arafat urged the United States, as a full partner in the peace process, to be a fair broker between the Palestinians and the Israelis and not to align itself with one side at the expense of another. He also urged it to fulfill its pledge to resume the dialogue with the PLO, something that will help to create a positive atmosphere for the peace talks and push them forward. He warned that the failure of the peace process in the Middle East will endanger international peace and security in the region and the world and put the entire region on the brink of total chaos.

'Arafat said progress in the Arab-Israeli talks, especially on the Palestinian track, requires the cosponsors of the peace process to move actively and use their influence to induce Israel to respect the bases and principles on which the peace process is founded.

'Arafat said we extend our sincere hand to all of you to help us and help the Israelis to achieve a just and comprehensive peace through the full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, in accordance with Resolutions 242 and 338 and the land-for-peace principle.

'Arafat called for the formation of an ad hoc OAU committee chaired by President Husni Mubarak to help advance the peace process, given that the Palestinian issue is an African one.

'Arafat pledged that the Palestinian people led by the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, will continue their intifadah and resistance of the occupation until a just peace is achieved and they regain their national inalienable rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and national independence.

'Arafat called on the Israeli leadership and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin personally to show the needed courage and political farsightedness to make a just and honorable peace, the peace of the brave that will safeguard for the Palestinian and Israeli children their right to a dignified, free life away from violence and terrorism. He stressed that the Palestinian children, like the rest in the world, have the right to live freely and to enjoy a dignified life in the land of peace—Palestine.

Concluding, 'Arafat expressed deep gratitude to the OAU for its support of the Palestinian people's struggle

to achieve their freedom, independence, and sovereignty. He wished the conference success in achieving the noble objectives of the people of Africa so that Africa will take its prominent place in the new world order.

Butrus-Ghali, Chissano Discuss Peace Process

MB2706135593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Report from Radio Mozambique Correspondent Custodio Inacio in Cairo]

[Text] Today, by 1130 local time, about 1030 in Maputo, President Joaquim Chissano began holding talks with several officials here in Cairo. Chissano has already met with UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, with whom he discussed at length the implementation of the Mozambican peace process, the UN role in Africa, and the democratization of the organization. Meanwhile, the OAU ministerial session aimed at preparing for the meeting by the heads of state, scheduled to begin tomorrow, ended in Cairo yesterday.

The OAU ministerial session discussed several issues including the organization's financial situation, creation of mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts in Africa, notably the situation in Southern Africa, South Africa, Mozambique, and Angola. It also reviewed steps implemented for the creation of the African Economic Community. Regarding the OAU financial issue, it will be noted that contributions in arrears have reached \$59 million corresponding to three periods. Out of 52 member states only 14 have made their contributions. Mozambique owes about \$679,118, corresponding to one and a half periods. Radio Mozambique has learned that Mozambique will make the payment of one period within the next few days.

Chissano Interviewed on OAU Summit Issues

LD2806165193 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Interview with Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano by Christophe Boissbouvier, in Cairo; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Boissbouvier] What do you expect from this OAU summit?

[Chissano] We are expecting a strategy which would enable us to tackle more efficiently the conflicts in Africa, to find devices to ensure Africa's participation in the solution of conflicts—internal conflicts or conflicts between states—without risking interference in each other's internal affairs. These are extremely important questions but there are also many problems to solve such as social problems, AIDS—which is a serious problem in Africa—foreign debts, development problems, we will tackle all this.

[Boissbouvier] How will the OAU manage to intervene in a civil war without interfering?

[Chissano] All I can tell you are just my thoughts, since this is an issue which must be carefully considered; however, I believe that if principles are defined we will be able to see when a country goes too far beyond these, then measures will have to be taken. This would not represent interference, since this is a matter of defending a universal principle.

[Boissbouvier] Do you think that blue helmets were right in destroying General Aidid's headquarters and in killing the number of people they killed?

[Chissano] I will tell you that it is not easy to judge such circumstances from a distance. If I were a soldier somewhere I do not know how I would react, it is like the story of the chicken and the egg; it is not known what came first to provoke a reaction. So I would not like to comment in such circumstances, what matters now is to find means to end violence, to get the situation back to normal in Somalia, to think positively and not negatively.

[Boissbouvier] For instance, is it possible to imagine an OAU force in Mozambique?

[Chissano] There is a UN force and some African countries are participating in it, and we do not need explanations, so there is already an African participation in UN forces.

[Boissbouvier] What is the state of negotiations now between the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] rebels and your government?

[Chissano] We have a program of national reconstruction. We have already started rebuilding roads, clearing mines, and rebuilding bridges, schools, and health centers destroyed during the war, and life is returning to normal. I hope that I will meet the Renamo leader soon to draw up the balance sheet of what has been achieved since October.

[Boissbouvier] When will you meet Alfonso Dhlakama?

[Chissano] When he comes to Maputo, as he promised.

[Boissbouvier] A last question: What is your reaction to the U.S. attack on Baghdad?

[Chissano] I have no opinion whatsoever.

Secretary General Salim Views Challenges

AB2706140093 Dakar PANA in English 1247 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] Dakar, 27 June (PANA)—In a recent interview with PANA, the OAU secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim, spoke on the challenges facing Africa and the OAU as the organisation. Following are excerpts from the interview.

PANA: How far do you think the OAU has succeeded in achieving the objectives for which it was established?

Salim: Every institution or organisation can measure its successes and its failures within a specific context. The OAU was formed in the coldest days of the Cold War in 1963. Africa at that point was also a victim of the Cold War and there were bitter divisions within the continent. We had the Casablanca Group and the Monrovia Group. The mere fact that, despite the Cold War factors, the organisation was formed and managed not only to survive but also to consolidate itself and become a vehicle for African opinion and African consensus-building was by itself a major achievement.

Secondly, the OAU was created to bring about pan-African understanding, pan-African solidarity, and pan-African cooperation. I can say that we have every reason to celebrate the fact that, to some extent, we have been successful in that work.

But beyond that, the OAU set itself as one of its primary objectives the liberation of Africa. Looking back now, 30 years later, I think even the worst critic of the organisation would have to admit that, on that score, the OAU has met with tremendous success.

PANA: After concentrating on political problems for 30 years, will the OAU now focus on Africa's economic problems?

Salim: I believe that there is a feeling in the continent that the time has come for our countries and for the OAU, for that matter, to take issues of economic development very seriously.

In the next 30 years we are going to focus more on issues of bread and butter, the issue of the development of our people. But what is also evident is that it is not possible to seriously contemplate a meaningful participation of individual African countries in the global economic system. The only way Africa can make an impact on the global economic system is to take the issue of economic cooperation and integration more seriously. And I believe that message is increasingly being taken seriously. One, because we have no other option. Secondly, because the world is not that charitable towards Africa.

PANA: With the rather limited success achieved by the sub-regional economic groupings and the delay in ratifying the treaty for the establishment of an African economic community, can one really be optimistic on this issue?

Salim: Yes. We have had limited success in some respects because some of us believed we could handle the world situation individually. But now there is a new realism and I believe strongly that there is a new desire to make sub-regional cooperation institutions more effective in the larger context of building the African economic community.

One of the reasons for the delay in ratifying the treaty on the community is positive. There have been elections in

some countries. In some, parliaments have not yet been instituted and people insist that the treaty must be ratified by parliament. I believe that, at the end of the day, the treaty will be ratified.

PANA: What is your assessment of the democratisation process currently going on in Africa?

Salim: It is important to put this process in its proper perspective. When our people and nationalist leaders fought for independence, they fought, among other things, to give the possibility to the ordinary Africans to determine their own destiny, to participate actively in the process of government and the process of economic development. What is taking place now is a logical extension of that struggle. And it is a healthy development.

PANA: What role can the OAU play in the process?

Salim: The OAU must help in ensuring that we focus on the right things: the creation of the culture of tolerance in our societies; the understanding by both the government and the opposition that today, there will be one government in power, tomorrow, there may be another.

In that respect, one of the challenges that face our organisation is how to ensure that this transition to democracy takes place in conditions of peace, stability, security and devoid of bitterness and turbulence. We must also provide conditions which will ensure that democracy is a lasting phenomenon on the continent and not a temporary aberration.

PANA: The OAU often appears helpless in the face of crises in African countries which call for military or even humanitarian intervention. What can be done to strengthen the organisation's capacity to play a more meaningful role in such circumstances?

Salim: First and foremost, Africans must have confidence in their own ability to resolve problems. Africans must not believe that our liberation or our emancipation or our development will come from outside. Yes, international assistance is important. Yes, international solidarity is crucial. But we must have confidence in ourselves.

Second, the OAU can perform and can deliver to the extent that the member states want it to perform. But the member states must live up to their responsibilities and make sure that decisions which are collectively arrived at are implemented. I mean, it is absurd to sit down, take decisions and, then, simply forget them the next day.

I think the 30th anniversary is the right occasion to reflect on this, to redefine the objectives of the organisation and for the member states to say this is the way we want our organisation to behave.

PANA: The international situation now is very different from what it was when the OAU was created. Does the OAU have the capacity to cope with the new world order?

Salim: The OAU must adapt itself to the changing environment and the changing situation, not only because of the new world order but because of the change of situation in Africa. In the 1960's our priorities were liberation, the dignity of our people and acceptance by the rest of the world. Now we talk in terms of how to improve the economic situation of our people, the question of instability, the question of insecurity, the question of conflicts in the continent. The OAU is gearing up to re-organise itself taking these realities into account.

When the African economic community comes into being, the secretariat of the community will be in the secretariat of the OAU. That by itself means a completely new ground of operation for the organisation.

We have created right now in the OAU a division on conflict management, conflict prevention and conflict resolution. In addition, the OAU is now called upon to monitor or observe elections in several African countries.

PANA: So, the organisation's responsibilities have increased greatly.

Salim: That is all well and good. In fact, our problem now in the OAU is not the criticism of inaction. The basic problem is that of resources. The organisation cannot function without being provided with resources. And this is one area we hope our leaders, when they meet in Cairo in June, will reflect seriously upon because the perennial problem of non-payment of contributions by member states continues and no organisation can function simply on the basis of idealistic propositions and high-sounding declarations. We need resources. We want our states to live up to their obligations.

Outgoing OAU Chairman Diouf Reviews Success

AB2706134593 Dakar PANA in English 1225 GMT
27 Jun 93

[Text] Dakar, 27 June (PANA)—The Senegalese president, Abdou Diouf, has said Africa must either unite or perish. In an exclusive interview with the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), Diouf, outgoing chairman of the OAU, discusses the continental body's work in the past three decades in the political, economic and social spheres. Following are excerpts from the interview.

PANA: The creation in 1963 of the Organization of African Unity raised hope for Africa's political, economic and social development. Thirty years later, can one say that hope has been realised?

Abdou Diouf: That hope has been partly realised. In the political sphere, the Organization of African Unity has largely contributed to the emancipation of the African people who gained their independence.

By accelerating the process of decolonisation, the OAU responded in a brilliant manner to the aspirations of our people to freedom, dignity and responsibility. However,

we have to admit that the OAU did not meet with similar success in the social and economic sectors.

That is the essence of our current battle. What I want to say is that the dream of a united states of Africa is not dead, except that we are pursuing it in a different way.

PANA: Current trends elsewhere in the world show that Africa must unite or perish. What can be done to achieve this unity?

Abdou Diouf: Yes, Africa must absolutely get united or perish. We have perfectly understood that urgent necessity to act in order to survive. I would even say that our major initiatives in the last few years were an attempt to fulfill that demand of modern times.

The adoption of the treaty creating the African economic community is one of the positive steps towards that unity. It has supplemented other important efforts being made at sub-regional levels and whose aim is to improve the organisation of our solidarity.

PANA: Attempts at economic integration at sub-regional levels have up to now not been crowned with success. Some countries have not yet ratified the treaty of the African economic community. Isn't this an indicator that African leaders do not yet feel the need for unity?

Abdou Diouf: Firstly, I would like to remark that if certain attempts at regional integration failed in the past, other attempts are in the process of succeeding on the continent. In this case, I can give the example of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], which is moving in the right direction, in spite of certain difficulties.

Concerning the African economic community treaty, the rhythm of ratification is accelerating. I have contacted my colleagues to ensure the speedy entry into force of the treaty with the submission of 34 instruments for ratification. We are not far from that figure, since almost 30 countries have already accomplished the formality.

PANA: Africa is turning to the Western type of representative democracy. The process has been completed in certain states and is continuing in others. Mr. President, can we hope soon to see the birth of a powerful public opinion capable of influencing the building of African unity?

Abdou Diouf: As you know, the wind of freedom and democracy which is sweeping across the world has also been felt in Africa. I think it is a good thing. It is my conviction that this is bound to create an African public opinion capable of exerting influence on the major issues of the day, like the need for African unity. That opinion exists already in certain countries through a free and diversified press as well as dynamic non-governmental organisations.

PANA: Asiatic countries such as (South) Korea, Singapore and Malaysia, which had the same level of development as most African countries at the time the OAU

was created, have turned into medium-income powers. In the meantime, many countries on our continent, even those with enormous resources, are still underdeveloped. Why has economic development eluded African countries in the last 30 years?

Abdou Diouf: Comparisons are not right all the time. The Asiatic countries you have just mentioned knew an economic boom under conditions which are not identical to the African environment. As you know, our environment was at times characterised by adverse conditions like drought, desertification, locust invasions...but this in no way diminishes the merit of Asiatic countries.

What we need is to properly locate our weaknesses in order to find the required solutions according to our specific conditions. In this regard, it seems that Asia was able to integrate tradition and modernity and take off with fewer constraints.

PANA: The political environment in which the OAU was created has changed considerably in recent years. Isn't it time to revise the charter, objectives, role and structure of the OAU? If yes, what changes are you proposing?

Abdou Diouf: Certainly, the political environment in which the OAU was created has greatly changed. However, the principal objectives of the organisation are still intact: development in peace and unity.

I think the essential thing is to adapt the charter and structure of the OAU to economic, commercial and financial priorities, better maintenance of human rights and management of conflicts. For the time being, the OAU is reflecting on these issues of vital importance to the future of our continent.

PANA: Crises which broke out in certain African countries necessitated the intervention of external forces. ECOWAS had to intervene in Liberia and the U.S., and later the United Nations, in Somalia. Situations exist in

several other countries which might lead to similar actions at any moment. The OAU has hitherto been unable to take adequate measures to remedy such situations. What is your attitude towards the setting up of a permanent multinational force?

Abdou Diouf: But the OAU has dealt with most of the conflicts which shake our continent. I would even say the OAU has never before invested as much energy in the settlement of conflicts: Somalia, Liberia, South Africa, Rwanda, Angola, Western Sahara. Certainly, we do not possess the same means as the United Nations, but our actions are complementary.

I do not reject the idea of setting up a permanent African multinational force. Senegal, which has often deployed its forces in Africa and elsewhere for the cause of peace, is in a good position to wish for the setting up of such a force.

PANA: Amid all these problems confronting Africa, what are the prospects for the continent in the 21st century?

Abdou Diouf: The prospects are hopeful on condition that we know how to proceed to essential things and make the necessary sacrifices. It is in that direction that we have been moving since the adoption of the Abuja treaty and the ongoing reflection on the setting up of a mechanism for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts in Africa.

PANA: African institutions like the OAU and PANA are permanently on the brink of bankruptcy, even if the existence of some of them is a necessity. As current OAU chairman, what solutions do you envisage for the survival of these organisations?

Abdou Diouf: The survival of these institutions is a vital necessity for Africa. The sacrifices I have just talked about to ensure this survival are namely rationalisation, flexibility, seriousness and, of course, the respect of pledged commitments.

Cameroon

Biya Receives 'Special Message' From Nigerian Minister*AB2506143793 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in French 1900 GMT 24 Jun 93*

[Text] A Nigerian called at the Unity Palace this afternoon. Al-Hajj Isa Mohammed, Nigerian agriculture and water resources minister was granted audience by President Paul Biya. The Nigerian emissary came to deliver a message from President Ibrahim Babangida to his Cameroonian counterpart. After the audience, al-Hajj Mohammed talked to CRTV reporters.

[Begin recording] [Mohammed in English, fading into French translation] I have just delivered a special message from [word indistinct] head of state, General Ibrahim Babangida. I do not know the contents of the message.

[Unidentified reporter] Concerning Nigeria, we have heard of the suspension of the electoral process intended to install civilian rule. What is happening now?

[Mohammed] Well, as you have heard, the Federal Government has decided to cancel the presidential election as well as suspend the National Electoral Commission [NEC] for the time being. This is in response to some irregularities identified during this election. It is also a way for the government to ensure that the judiciary's integrity is saved in Nigeria and that the situation does not degenerate. The suspension of NEC will also enable the government to think of future steps to take.

[Reporter] The police have been put on the alert. What is the real situation like in Nigeria? Have there been some disturbances?

[Mohammed] At the moment, there is absolute peace. There is no problem of disturbances. [passage indistinct] Today, I arrived from Lagos, the most populated city of the country with [figure indistinct] inhabitants, and there were no problems. I was there from yesterday to today and there was no problem. The police must be put on the alert even at normal times, [words indistinct] in the present circumstances as a result of a national problem [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Paris AFP in French at 1104 GMT on 25 June in a Yaounde-dated report adds the following: "Al-Hajj Isa Mohammed stated on Cameroonian television yesterday that the cancellation of the election announced by the ruling military junta in Nigeria was a conservatory measure 'aimed at identifying some irregularities.' Interviewed at the end of an audience with Cameroonian President Biya on the situation in his country, the Nigerian minister said that the Electoral Code had been 'fully maintained' and that there was 'no problem' in Lagos."]

Congo

ACI Director Interrogated for Publishing Opposition List*AB2806114593 Paris AFP in French 1039 GMT 28 Jun 93*

[Text] Brazzaville, 28 Jun (AFP)—Mr. Theodore Kiamossi, director of the official news agency, ACI, was interrogated by police this morning for publishing the list of the opposition's cabinet in the agency's news bulletin, according to authorized sources in Brazzaville. Mr. Kiamossi, who was summoned by the police, drove by official car to Brazzaville police station where he was interrogated by a police officer for almost an hour, the same sources added.

Mr. Jean-Pierre Thystere-Tchicaya, who was appointed prime minister by the opposition coalition made up of the Union for Democratic Renewal and the Congolese Labor Party (URD-PCT), made the composition of the opposition cabinet public yesterday afternoon.

For his part, President Pascal Lissouba named General Joachim Yhombi-Opango as prime minister on 23 June. Mr. Yhombi-Opango, a former head of state, is chairman of the Presidential Group. Following his appointment, Mr. Yhombi-Opango immediately formed his cabinet, based on the results of the early legislative elections held on 2 May and 6 June and in which, according to the Interior Ministry, the Presidential Group won a majority victory.

Director Suspended From Post*AB2806165393 Paris AFP in French 1516 GMT 28 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 28 Jun (AFP)—Theodore Kiamossi, director of the official Congolese Information Agency, ACI, has been suspended from his post for authorizing the publication of the "opposition's government" in the agency's daily bulletin, according to authoritative sources in Brazzaville today.

Mr. Kiamossi has been suspended by the new communications minister, Albertine Lipou Massala, who is in the government of Prime Minister General Joachim Yhombi-Opango, the same source added. [passage omitted]

'Normalcy' Reported in Brazzaville*AB2906101293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0700 GMT 29 Jun 93*

[Text] The return to normalcy noted in Congo last week continues to hold. From Brazzaville, Lucien Parfait Mpoungui reports on the situation:

[Begin recording] Strict checks are being carried out in all state enterprises. The handing over exercise among

government members was not received favorably. Ministers close to the opposition defected with some even carrying all files of their ministries away.

No one is paying attention to the opposition cabinet announced yesterday. The Congolese radio and television, whose programs were modified to take account of the insecurity reigning in the country, will resume normal broadcasts this evening.

As life returns to normal in Brazzaville, some movements have been noted in certain districts, particularly at Bacongo and Makilikili where several hooded civilians have been undergoing military training every morning. At Talangai, several gunshots were heard yesterday morning, but there were no casualties. [end recording]

Milongo Interviewed on Political Issues

LD2706170993 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Interview with Andre Milongo, speaker of Congolese National Assembly, by Frederique Genot; place and date not given; from the "Afrique Midi" program—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Genot] Why is it that the tension which was recently evident in Brazzaville and throughout the country has declined?

[Milongo] I think the relaxation is a result of the fact that the people who rebelled—because it was a rebellion—realized that it could not go on indefinitely, because the population had grown tired of it. [passage omitted] The government did not give in. Mr. Lissouba did not give in. Those organizing the rebellion realized that it was not enough to organize barricades to bring people into the street. [passage omitted]

During the transition it was not the parties, properly speaking, that organized the elections. It was the Higher Council of the Republic and the government. This time we made the mistake of entrusting the organization and monitoring of the elections to the political parties alone. So they were on both sides of the bar. [passage omitted]

[Genot] You have been elected speaker of the new National Assembly and for the moment this assembly has sat only with members of the Presidential Trend, and your party, the UDR-Muinda [as heard]. Does that not worry you a little?

[Milongo] I would have preferred the others to be there. A deputy is elected in a constituency, so by the people. The people want those who represent those people to be there in the National Assembly, so that we can represent the whole country. Because the way that things look like going, some of the population will not be represented, and that is not good for the image of the country, for the image of the National Assembly.

[Genot] Is it true that you have modified the internal regulations of the National Assembly so as to make the

quorum smaller, and so that you can take decisions even if the opposition is not there?

[Milongo] No, it is completely untrue. We are still working with the previous internal regulations—actually I would like them to be modified, but we have not done so.

[Genot] According to the opposition, the previous National Assembly will continue to meet. Does that bother you?

[Milongo] First, will it continue to, [pauses] it has no legal basis to meet. What administration does it have? What premises? I don't know where. The National Assembly, as its name indicates, is ours, is mine. It is not the other one. For me at least. It is mine.

[Genot] Meanwhile (?there has been a question of) the Supreme Court, and perhaps while we are waiting for fresh meetings, fresh negotiations, between the majority and the opposition, in the current situation, in other words, the National Assembly that you chair, the government of General Yhombi-Opanga, can Congo be governed normally? [sentence as heard]

[Milongo] Congo has a legal government, and a legal National Assembly. I cannot rule out that there will be further unrest, once you have certain parties that do not accept the verdict of the elections, so it cannot be ruled out. But as far as international legality is concerned, there is no problem about it being able to continue.

[Genot] It is known that structural adjustment will be obligatory for the country in the more or less long term, so several thinkers in Congo have said: After all, as long as all the parties share this trial, which will be difficult, because it will demand sacrifices. [sentence as heard] So can one, for example, start to think about this program of structural adjustment if only one part of the country holds legislative and executive power?

[Milongo] There is no choice. The problem is indeed the one you have raised. There has to be a certain degree of consensus among the Congolese people. But the opposition would be making a mistake if they used this as a battleground, because adjustment [words indistinct] will be imposed on any government.

Rwanda

Minister Comments on Return From Talks in Arusha

EA2606143593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Boniface Ngulinzira, Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, returned this afternoon to Kigali from Arusha where the inter-Rwandan peace talks took place. The negotiations were adjourned last night by the Tanzanian facilitator [President Mwinyi] who will soon issue an official communique on

this adjournment. The president of the Republic had asked Minister Ngulinzira to return to Kigali to help explain the terms of the peace accord. Contacted by the press upon his arrival at Gregoire Kayibanda Airport, Minister Ngulinzira explained why he [word indistinct] now. The interview was conducted by (Venuste Kayihura) of Rwandan TV and (Nastase Zabyinda), our Radio Rwanda colleague:

[Begin Ngulinzira recording] It was late last night that President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, decided to adjourn the talks. [passage omitted] I return home with the hope that the peace accord is likely to be signed soon. You asked about the fact that I was asked to come to Kigali Tuesday [22 June]. I could not come Tuesday because the talks had not ended. [passage omitted]

Unfortunately, I have to admit that in this country at all levels of state responsibility we still have people who are not fully committed to peace. Therefore, I think that the present adjournment is an occasion for us think about the contribution of each of us to the peace process. Concerning myself, I did what I had to do and I am in a position to say at present that the negotiations are nearly complete. Only the good will to conclude the peace accord remains. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Radio Reports Movement of Government Troops

EA2606134293 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Excerpts] The Arusha negotiations were suspended yesterday. President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, the Tanzanian head of state who acts as facilitator, asked the two sides to return home while he goes to the OAU heads of state summit starting 28 June in the Egyptian capital. At this summit the Tanzanian head of state intends to hold consultations with the subregion's heads of state on a definite settlement to the Rwandan conflict. [passage omitted]

The Kigali regime is not interested in the peace process at all. Besides its offhand attitude toward Arusha, several signs show that the authorities in Kigali seem getting ready to plunge the country into chaos again. The evidence is that over the last few days the government forces have occupied positions from which the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] had withdrawn after the 8 February 1993 RPF offensive. The positions are (Base) and (Karuata), located in the demilitarized zone in Ruhengeri [northern Rwanda]. The government has also strengthened its troops in Byumba [northern Rwanda]. A whole battalion was transferred from Mutara [northern region] yesterday to strengthen the Byumba contingent, and an important stock of weapons and ammunition was also delivered there.

The presence of French troops in government positions has also been increased in recent days. They are present in Byumba and Ruhengeri. The day before yesterday and yesterday they inspected troops at (Karuasa), (Mutingu),

(Cyero), and Musanze [near Ruhengeri]. Some of these positions, as we already said, are located in the demilitarized zone. The French troops are also operating in Kagera National Park, where they control the deployment of government forces along Kagitumba Road.

It is also worth noting that lately government troops have increased reconnaissance missions on RPF territory and are spreading the rumor—notably within the Military Observer Group—that the RPF has reportedly returned to its positions in the demilitarized zone and is getting ready to attack government troops. It is worth noting, concerning these reconnaissance missions, that the RPF has captured three government soldiers. [passage omitted]

RPF Alleges Government Offensive Upcoming

EA2706212693 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] Kigali—The Rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front, RPF, has alleged that the government forces are preparing to launch a new offensive following the indefinite postponement last week of the signing of a peace pact in Arusha. The rebel leaders camped outside Byumba town, 75 kilometers north of the Rwandan capital, Kigali, said they would resist any move by the Rwandan Army to drive them back.

According to the RPF, government forces last week occupied two small areas from which the rebels had withdrawn under the cease-fire agreement reached in march to create a demilitarized zone, and that they were deploying fresh troops in the buffer zone. They said there are now nine battalions along an eight-kilometer front near Byumba and that they were not surprised to hear that the peace agreement signing was canceled because it would have loosened President Juvenal Habyarimana's 18-year grip on Rwandan affairs.

The RPF, whose forces invaded northern Rwanda from neighboring Uganda in 1990, occupies a large area of northern Rwanda.

Zaire

Birindwa Government Approves New French Envoy Appointment

AB2806193893 Paris AFP in French 1913 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] Kinshasa, 27 Jun (AFP)—Prime Minister Faustin Birindwa's government has approved the appointment of Jacques Depaigne as France's ambassador to Zaire to replace Philippe Bernard. Bernard was killed in the looting by the military in Kinshasa in January.

The Zairian media close to the opposition strongly reacted to the news, which was announced by Lokondo Yoko, the interim government spokesman after the weekly Cabinet meeting. The media blames the French

Government for recognizing the Birindwa government instead of supporting the Tshisekedi government.

Minister Accuses Western Countries of 'Discrimination'

*AB2506115393 Paris AFP in French 0813 GMT
25 Jun 93*

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jun (AFP)—Zairian Foreign Minister Mpinga Kassenda of the Birindwa government, last night criticized Western countries, namely the United States, France, and Belgium, which have suspended all forms of assistance to his country and taken measures against President Mobutu Sese Seko and his close associates, accusing them of "discrimination." "They have taken discriminatory measures which violate the fundamental rights of a section of Zairians," he told AFP, mentioning specifically the refusal of visas to the Zairian head of state, his associates, or supporters. "One would think we have the intention of asking each foreigner who comes to Zaire to which party he belongs. This contradicts UN principles," he said, stressing that the suspension of aid penalizes the people.

Mr. Kassenda is representing Zaire at the OAU ministerial conference responsible for preparing the annual heads of state and government summit which opens in the Egyptian capital on 28 June and which President Mobutu is expected to attend. Opposed by many Western countries, the Zairian head of state has refused to hand over power to the opposition and has appointed Mr. Birindwa to head the present government.

A delegation of the opposition government of Mr. Tshisekedi, who was sacked from his post of prime minister by Marshal Mobutu, attempted in vain to participate in the OAU meeting.

"I am taking care of my delegation which has the full powers accorded it by President Mobutu. There has been no problem and I do not see where it will arise from since I already have a seat. We do not have two heads of state; we have just one," Mr. Kassenda pointed out, expressing the view that dialogue between the various parties could only be undertaken in Zaire and not in Cairo.

"We are not opposed to dialogue," he however stated, adding that political leaders must agree on principles "that would reassure everyone," and enable them to go

through the next stages which are the constitutional referendum and the elections. "We are for openness," he said.

Belgian Creditors Seize Air Zaire Property

*AB2606111793 Paris AFP in English 0516 GMT
26 Jun 93*

[Text] Brussels, June 26 (AFP)—Bailiffs acting for unpaid creditors seized furniture and portraits of President Mobutu Sese Seko from the Air Zaire airline office here on Friday, it was reported.

Belgian television said the government-owned airline owed millions of Belgian francs it could not pay. It said the portraits and furnishings would be auctioned next Wednesday.

Air Zaire manager for Benelux countries, Bangala Imbuluku, said the company would pay its debts. "When, I cannot say.... Air Zaire is a state-owned firm and it is up to the state of Zaire to reimburse creditors," he said.

'Holy Alliance for Dialogue' Party Created

*AB2806221593 Paris AFP in French 2047 GMT
27 Jun 93*

[Text] Kinshasa, 27 Jun (AFP)—On 27 June General Nathaniel Mbumba, who acquired a certain notoriety in the two Shaba wars, convened about 10 political parties to his home in Kinshasa. The parties ratified the constituent charter of a political party called "the Holy Alliance for Dialogue" (SAD).

Mr. Mbumba, whose party—National Front for the Liberation of Congo (FNLC)—belonged to the Sacred Union (radical opposition), which is led by Etienne Tshisekedi, said that the purpose of this new political party is to "preserve the country's sovereignty, which has been threatened by a political class that is desperately anxious to do away with the former order."

He called on the Zairian people "to get rid of this demagogic class, which only wants the Zairian nation to remain mired in obscurity, lies, and all types of intrigue."

Gen. Mbumba, however, affirmed that he intended to initiate dialogue and consultations to guarantee the continuation of the country's democratic process. [passage omitted]

Eritrea**Foreign Minister Sharifu on Relations With Israel, Gulf**

PM2806105693 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 25 Jun 93 p2

[Interview with Foreign Minister Mahmud Ahmad Sharifu by Sawsan Abu-Husayn in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Abu-Husayn] To what extent can Eritrea's membership of the OAU contribute to the solution of future problems?

[Sharifu] The organization has many channels of communication which can contribute to greater cooperation and deeper understanding between Eritrea and other states in the African continent to which we are honored to belong, but enhancement of Arab-African common interests through Arab-African dialogue tops our priorities for the next phase. [passage omitted]

[Abu-Husayn] What about Eritrean-Israeli relations, established immediately after independence, and what is the significance of strengthening these relations at this particular time?

[Sharifu] Israel is a state that exists in the region. That is a fact which we must address. We deal with it only through diplomatic channels. The rumors about establishment of Israeli bases in Eritrea are untrue and unfounded. Some Arab circles make such claims for particular reasons but the time is not ripe to disclose these reasons.

[Abu-Husayn] This means that Eritrea favors dealing with Israel now, before an Arab-Israeli peace agreement is reached.

[Sharifu] Every state is entitled to freedom of choice provided it does not undermine the interests of others. We know the limits of our dealings with Israel and we do take the Arab side into consideration. [passage omitted]

[Abu-Husayn] Will you be visiting the Arab states in the near future?

[Sharifu] In the course of my current schedule, I will visit Saudi Arabia and other Arab states, especially in the Gulf region.

[Abu-Husayn] What common interests are there between the Gulf states and Eritrea?

[Sharifu] Because of Eritrea's important position, we have high hopes that the Gulf region, especially Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait will play a special part in rebuilding Eritrea's economy and extending governmental economic aid to Eritrea. We also invite the Gulf citizens to invest in various fields in Eritrea. [passage omitted]

Kenya**Moi, Sudan's Al-Bashir Discuss Solution to Conflict**

EA2806204793 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] President Moi held talks with President [title as heard] 'Umar al-Bashir of the Sudan. President al-Bashir thanked President Moi for his effort in looking for a solution to the conflict in Sudan. He said President Moi's wise leadership was a viable contribution to the effort to seek solutions to African problems.

President Moi said African problems needed understanding among leaders, discussions, and amicable solutions. He said there was no need to dodge the real issues while people continued to die as a result of unnecessary conflicts. He pointed out that without peace no development could take place.

Clan Clashes in Northeastern Province Leave 11 Dead

EA2706130793 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] Eleven members of a family were killed and their bodies burned in renewed clan clashes in Laghboghor location, Wajir District [in Northeastern Province] on Friday [25 June]. The killing of Omar Haji and his entire family, which was confirmed by the Northeastern provincial commissioner, Mr. Peter Kiilu, occurred hours before he met with 16 MPs [members of parliament] from the province, their counterparts from Eastern Province, and elders to discuss ways of ending the carnage.

Mr. Kiilu, who described the incident as most unfortunate, told newsmen that security personnel had been dispatched to comb the area. He said owing to poor communication the reports on the incident were received late and no arrests had been made yet.

In a spirited effort to reconcile the warring clans, the 15 MPs from the two provinces, led by the minister for culture and social service, Mr. Hussein Maalim Mohamed [name and title as heard], pleaded with the clans to restore peace. The leaders lamented that the region had lagged behind in development as a result of insecurity which hampered the government's development efforts. They observed that the clashes, precipitated by the refusal of one clan to be under the leadership of an elected leader from a different clan, and alleged bias by the administration, had caused much suffering to innocent people and portrayed the area residents in poor light.

Friday's incident brings to 20 the number of people killed in clashes between the Degodia, Ajuran, and Ogaden clans under one week.

Somalia

Shootout in Mogadishu Leaves 1 Dead, 3 Injured

*AB2806141693 Paris AFP in English 1408 GMT
28 Jun 93*

[Text] Mogadishu, June 28 (AFP)—At least one Somali woman was killed and three Pakistani soldiers wounded in a shootout in the southern Mogadishu stronghold of fugitive warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid on Monday. An American soldier said he was with a Pakistani unit carrying out a search for weapons in the garage of Aidid lieutenant Osman Ato when they were fired on. "The fire was intense and we took three casualties and had to pull out under covering fire from Cobra helicopters," said the soldier, who requested anonymity. He said three Pakistanis had been wounded in the fighting and evacuated to hospital by Red Cross helicopters.

An AFP team which visited the scene of the shooting was shown the body of a woman said by Somalis to have been killed by shots from the helicopter. The volatile crowd of weeping and angry Somalis said they would show the journalists the body of a dead Pakistani soldier nearby, but on the way the photographer, Eric Cabanis, was stripped of his cameras at gunpoint.

The shootings made Monday the second straight day in which U.N. soldiers with the 18,000 strong force in Somalia have been wounded. On Sunday, two Americans and a Pakistani were shot in an ambush. U.N. special representative Jonathan Howe told AFP in an interview earlier Monday that the U.N. would soon launch a major new drive to disarm the militias in Mogadishu.

2 Pakistani Soldiers Killed in Clashes

*AB2906081093 Paris AFP in English 0710 GMT
29 Jun 93*

[Text] Mogadishu, June 29 (AFP)—Two Pakistani soldiers were killed in clashes between U.N. troops and gunmen in Mogadishu on Monday [28 June], U.N. military spokesman David Stockwell confirmed Tuesday

[29 June]. First official reports had said only one Pakistani had died, but the body of the second soldier was found after five hours of fighting ended around nightfall. Three other Pakistanis were wounded, two seriously. Stockwell said two Somali gunmen were killed and several others wounded by fire from an American Cobra helicopter.

An AFP reporter Monday afternoon saw the body of a woman said by local people to have been killed by shots from the helicopter. They said that by mid-afternoon four Somalis had died in the fighting. Stockwell also confirmed that the shooting erupted when a Pakistani unit was searching for weapons at a garage belonging to Osman Ato, a lieutenant of fugitive warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid.

Tanzania

Government Disappointed Over Rwandan Peace Accord Delay

*EA2c06131293 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1900 GMT 25 Jun 93*

[Text] The government has expressed its disappointment over the failure of the Rwandan Government and its opponents to sign the Rwandan peace agreement yesterday in Arusha.

A statement issued today by Dr. Ibrahim Msabaha, principal secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, said that the agreement failed to be signed due to reasons that the Rwandan Government could not avoid. The statement stressed that Tanzania believes that it is important and necessary to sign the peace agreement as soon as possible. Dr. Msabaha said that delay in signing the peace agreement will lead to a crisis, and that the damage will not only affect the people and Government of Rwanda, but the whole of Africa.

The statement stresses that Tanzania will continue to make the peace efforts succeed in Rwanda and asked all the sides concerned with the crisis to tolerate one another and ensure that the peace agreement is reached as soon as possible.

PAC Declares APLA To Continue Armed Struggle

MB2806181993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1810 GMT 28 Jun 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg June 28 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress' [PAC] military wing, the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA], will continue its armed struggle, the PAC said after its latest bilateral meeting with the government broke down on Monday night. "We will cease armed action only when agreement has been reached on a constituent assembly and a transitional authority," PAC negotiator Patricia de Lille told a press conference at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park. "Once we go for elections there is no need for armed struggle," she said.

Chief government negotiator and Minister of Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer told a press conference the PAC's position was "unacceptable to the South African Government".

"It means they would want to continue with their policy of killing policemen and civilians and at the same time continue with negotiations for the next few weeks and months."

The government would therefore ask the 26-party negotiating council, which had instructed the two parties to meet bilaterally in a bid to resolve their differences, "to take relevant steps as far as their (the PAC's) continued participation (in negotiations) is concerned".

Mr. Meyer would not be drawn on what exact steps the government had in mind, except to say it would prepare a "package of relevant measures" for the negotiating council to consider.

The PAC on Monday night accused the government of wanting to have the organisation kicked out of the democracy talks.

"The political process and armed struggle go hand in hand," Ms de Lille said.

The latest round of bilaterals between the two sides were held in an attempt to, on the one hand, clarify the PAC's position vis-a-vis a declaration on the cessation/suspension of armed struggle it agreed to "in principle" last week and, on the other hand, the issue of PAC equipment and material confiscated in the recent police swoop on the PAC and which had not been returned yet.

The government would be making a "terrible mistake" if it asked for the PAC to be kicked out of the talks, Ms de Lille said.

Referring to the Conservative Party [CP], who adopted the declaration last week on Tuesday, she said the council should make an example of them because of Friday's armed siege of the talks venue by the right wing.

Ms de Lille accused the CP of having violated the declaration because of its involvement in the protest. CP leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg was one of the co-leaders of the protest on the World Trade Centre.

Asked to comment, Mr. Meyer said the council had adopted a resolution after Friday's attack by the right-wing to investigate the role of political parties in the protest.

The inquiry would therefore determine what steps, if any, would be taken against particular parties.

South Africa's security forces would have no option but to continue to act against APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] "within the parameters of the law", Mr. Meyer said on Monday night.

"(The government) indicated to the PAC it was not prepared to continue with bilaterals until they have implemented a cessation of hostilities," he added.

The PAC on Monday night accused the government of not having returned all its equipment and material confiscated in the police raid, and said it was "still waiting for an answer".

The PAC said it remained committed to the declaration on the cessation/suspension of the armed struggle "in principle".

The PAC's doors remained open for further talks with the government: "It is the regime who said they don't want to have further bilateral talks."

Government Suspends Talks With PAC

MB2806184293 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] We have just learned that the government has suspended all bilateral talks with the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] until that organization commits itself to the suspension of the armed struggle. This follows several meetings between the two sides which failed to produce a solution. The government has informed the PAC that, in the light of the organization's stance, it will ask the negotiating council to take steps against the PAC to limit its participation in the negotiation process.

[Begin Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer recording, in English] In view of the fact that they have indicated, according to their own statement, that they are not going to end the killing of policemen and civilians, that the South African Police would have of necessity no alternative but to continue to act against the PAC and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] within the parameters of the law. [end recording]

[Begin PAC spokesperson Patricia de Lille recording, in English] It is prepared to cease hostilities only once there is an agreement on a) a transitional authority; b) agreement on a constituent assembly; and as soon as we start

elections for a constituent assembly, there will be no need for armed action or hostilities. [end recording]

Terreblanche Allegedly Ordered Car Into WTC
MB2506153193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1418 GMT 25 Jun 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg June 25 SAPA—Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche allegedly gave the order for an armoured vehicle to smash through the glass frontage of the World Trade Centre on Friday morning. This was said by a senior member of the AWB's Iron Guard to a REUTER reporter at the multiparty talks venue on Friday.

"I pointed to the smashed windows and asked whose decision was it," the reporter told SAPA. "He (the Iron Guard member) said 'it was the leader'."

The Iron Guard member then reportedly said: "Nobody knew what was going to happen until Terreblanche arrived."

The sand-coloured armoured vehicle, of the type used by security companies, smashed through the glass front of the World Trade Centre at 9.30am on Friday. Hundreds of uniformed and armed AWB and Iron Guard members then stormed the building and took it over.

Police Arrest 25 Right Wingers Linked to Attack
MB2906091193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0807 GMT 29 Jun 93

[Text] Pretoria June 29 SAPA—Twenty-five rightwingers were in police custody by Tuesday morning following the overnight arrests of four people in connection with Friday's [25 June] violent siege of the negotiations venue near Johannesburg.

Police spokesman Maj Ruben Bloomberg said the names and sex of those arrested were still not available.

Investigations against the demonstration's leaders were still continuing, he added.

Detainees Moved After Threat of Forced Release
MB2806202193 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 2000 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] The police say the rightwing supporters being held in Soweto after Friday's [25 June] occupation of the World Trade Center have been removed to a place of maximum security. Police spokesman Colonel Johan Mostert said the police had received information that the detainees were to be released by armed force.

AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Mr. Eugene Terreblanche said earlier he had received complaints of alleged assault on detainees. He described the

situation as extremely explosive and said it was being watched by thousands of commando officers.

Col. Mostert said the removal of the detainees was necessary to ensure their safety as well as that of the police. He thanked the public for the information received and asked that anyone with further information contact the officer in charge of the investigation, Major General Krappies Engelbrecht, at telephone number 0123 101268.

AWB Issues 'Challenging' Warning to Police Over Arrests

MB2806201293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1944 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] Pretoria June 28 SAPA—The executive council of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] has warned the police that should the safety of AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche, his family or the AWB head office be threatened because of the arrest of seven AWB "security unit" members, the police would be held responsible.

In a challenging statement issued by the AWB on Monday night, and signed by assistant AWB leader E J van der Westhuizen, the AWB said it had cooperated fully when police had indicated they were about to arrest seven members of the AWB's security unit responsible for the safety of the AWB leader.

"The seven members surrendered to the police and were arrested," the AWB statement said.

The arrests were apparently made in connection with Friday's violent right-wing invasion of the World Trade Centre multiparty negotiations venue.

The executive council of the AWB warned the police that they would be held responsible should Mr. Terreblanche or his family come to any harm because of the arrest of members of Mr. Terreblanche's bodyguard.

"The seven members committed no crime, or attempted to commit any crimes, but were merely ordered to protect the leader," the statement said.

The AWB also said if "Kmdt-Gen" Servaas de Wet of the AWB's "Wenkommando" [victory commandos] had been correctly quoted by the press in saying he distanced himself from the events at Kempton Park and regarded the rightwing action at the World Trade Centre as criminal, Mr. de Wet would be suspended from the AWB.

COSATU Calls For Mass Action Against Right Wing 1 Jul

MB2806193593 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] The country's largest trade union federation, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], has called for a day of national action on Thursday [1

July] in protest against the occupation of the World Trade Center by rightwing groups. COSATU said the occupation should be seen as an attack on democracy, and the challenge cannot be ignored. The various regions will decide on the kind of action they will take, which could include stayaways, marches, and placard demonstrations.

[Begin COSATU Secretary General Jay Naidoo recording in English] Obviously, we are all feeling outraged by what happened at the World Trade Center, and, therefore, we are consulting very extensively at the moment with many other MDM [mass democratic movement] formations, other trade unions, in the negotiating council itself with other delegations and organizations who are also similarly outraged. And we will be meeting with employers. We believe that the majority of our people in this country want to take the type of action that will show that the people who are responsible for this brutal and criminal act at the World Trade Center represent a small fraction of our people in South Africa. We are firmly convinced the majority of people, black and white, including Afrikaners, are committed to creating a stable, nonracial democracy in our country. [end recording]

Minister De Villiers Warns Against 'Ongoing Violence'

MB2806131393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1206 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 28 SAPA—Ongoing violence is the one crucial factor which can bedevil South Africa's negotiations process, Public Enterprises Minister Dr. Dawie de Villiers told the Forum Europe conference in Belgium on Monday.

But the process remains within set timeframes and he is optimistic the April 27, 1994 target date for elections will be met.

According to a prepared speech issued to SAPA, Dr. de Villiers said there was every reason to believe that the negotiators would succeed in creating a new democratic South Africa. But all parties had to commit themselves unequivocally to curbing and eliminating violence.

"There are reassuring signs that there is a growing determination amongst all our people and political leaders to rid ourselves of this chronic and endemic evil."

One of the main concerns among a large number of negotiating parties was whether the constitutional principles which would bind a future constitution-making body would adequately provide for a federal system of government.

Dr. de Villiers believed the constitutional principles undoubtedly provided for a federal system of government. A commission of specialists had already been appointed to demarcate the regions and identify their borders.

The emerging constitution would form the basis for a constitutional state, in which the constitution was the supreme law. The functions and powers of regional states and a justiciable charter of fundamental human rights would be entrenched in the constitution.

PAC Protests U.S. Medal for De Klerk

MB2906120893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1137 GMT 29 Jun 93

[Statement issued by the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) Department of Publicity and Information; place and date not given; from SAPA's PR Wire Service]

[Text] Like General Smuts who was lauded as a statesman abroad whilst practising white supremacy at home, we are now witnessing the same phenomena with regard to De Klerk.

The PAC wishes to protest most strongly against President Clinton's intention to award F.W. de Klerk a medal of honour on the occasion of the forthcoming American Independence commemoration on 4 July 1993. We applaud those Americans who made similar objections.

PAC wishes to point out that we have not yet entered the transitional phase towards a true democracy.

Indeed we have just witnessed a violent attempt by the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] in cahoots with the SAP [South African Police] to disrupt this process. It is noteworthy that no arrests were made at the World Trade Centre on the occasion of this humble event. However when there were peaceful protests outside the headquarters of the PAC over the arrest of its leaders, protesters were brutally handled and arrested and they included children. Similar brutalities occurred at University Westville Durban, where students protested. Killings continue on a daily basis by faceless gunmen who we are convinced, are part of the apartheid state apparatus.

This regime needs to be censured not honoured.

Multiparty Negotiations Continue in Kempton Park

SACP's Slovo Criticizes 'Afrikaner State'

MB2406191293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1840 GMT 24 Jun 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg June 24 SAPA—The Conservative Party's [CP] demand for a separate Afrikaner state came under fire at multiparty talks on Thursday. South African Communist Party [SACP] National Chairman

Joe Slovo suggested the CP's separate Afrikaner state could be equated with the "Herrenvolk" [master race] concept of Nazi Germany.

He accused the CP of not being able to "stomach a change" which would make them equal to blacks. "I don't think we should hold out any false hopes. I don't think this council will sanction an ethnic state," Mr. Slovo told a meeting of the 26-party negotiating council at Kempton Park. "At best it is impractical, at worst it is a continuation of apartheid and race domination."

Thursday's debate on the CP's constitutional proposals was conducted after a negotiations technical committee tabled a report on the CP's position.

The technical committee on constitutional issues in its report requested answers to a number of questions concerning the CP proposal. The CP said it would table a written response to the committee by next week Tuesday.

Chief government negotiator, and the minister of constitutional development, Roelf Meyer, spoke of "accommodating self-determination in other ways". "Politically... confederalism is not a constitutional option," Mr. Meyer said.

A number of participants, including Mr. Slovo, praised aspects of the so-called "Afrikaner Volksunie [National Union—AVU] option". The AVU's bottom line appears to be a "softer" form of self-determination finding expression within one of the regions of a single South Africa.

Inkatha Freedom Party negotiator Joe Matthews spoke of the "very powerful" arguments against the CP's confederalism. "It requires a great deal of self-control to listen to any suggestion that the real problem in South Africa is not the freedom of the black people but the freedom of the Afrikaner people," he said. The National Party after 40 years in government had rejected cessation and partition, he added. "The main reason here is to get the freedom of the black majority."

African National Congress Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa said if the negotiating council agreed to a plan that South Africa should be partitioned and a separate Afrikaner state formed, "this council would be endorsing a CP plan for the national suicide of the Afrikaner". "That cannot be allowed. The CP must stop thinking it is possible to create an island in South Africa where racism can be allowed to thrive," Mr. Ramaphosa said. "So far they have failed to convince any of us that their plan is viable."

AVU negotiator Chris de Jager said: "If they want a degree of self-determination give it to them as long as they don't infringe on the rights of others".

Replying to the debate, Mr. Jacobs said "my people have been massively attacked today, most times without a sound basis". He accused some of the delegates of being emotional. "We are not here to quarrel with each other,

we are here to find a solution," Mr. Jacobs said. "We in the CP do not consider ourselves as belonging to a Herrenvolk. We do not want to entrench racism."

CP May Reconsider Participation

MB2806172993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1648
GMT 28 Jun 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg June 28 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] will reconsider its participation in democracy talks if multiparty negotiators reject the CP's demand for a independent Afrikaner state.

The CP's demand is scheduled to come up for debate on Tuesday for the first time since Friday's armed occupation by militant right-wingers of the negotiations venue, the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park.

"If our form of self-determination is wiped from the negotiating table this will not contribute to a peaceful solution," CP negotiator Fanie Jacobs said in the corridors of the repaired talks venue on Monday.

"We will then report back to our principals and the CP will reconsider its participation in negotiations," he said.

Constitutional matters, including the controversial issue of self-determination, are expected to be debated on Tuesday and possibly part of Wednesday.

Negotiators across the political spectrum predicted on Monday the negotiating council could finally decide this week on the CP's demand.

Mr. Jacobs said he did not want to pre-judge the debate except to say he still hoped "common sense will prevail".

Observers and some negotiators have for the past few weeks predicted the CP will have no option but to walk out of democracy talks if its demand is not met.

CP MP Piet Gous was quoted in the media on Monday as saying negotiators signing away the Afrikaner's right to self-determination would signal a declaration of war.

"Then there will be an active military front as well as an active political front—just like the Irish Republican Army has," Mr. Gous said.

African National Congress President Nelson Mandela said at the weekend the ANC would never agree to an independent Afrikaner state.

However, the ANC was prepared to discuss rightwing demands at multiparty talks and it would try to convince them that regionalism, with enough powers for some form of self-rule within a united country, was the best solution for South Africa.

Opponents of the CP proposal accuse the party of trying to re-establish apartheid rule in a new form in an Afrikaner-controlled independent state.

A member of the South African Communist Party delegation at the talks said on Monday it was ultimately up to the CP to decide "if they want to stay in the process or not".

Council Debates Electoral Commission

MB2806181893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] The state president will be bound by the decisions of the negotiating forum once an electoral committee is appointed and functioning. This emerged from a debate at the negotiating council in Kempton Park today on draft legislation for an independent electoral commission.

Our political news staff reports that many delegates shared the view that the mistakes of the past, particularly with regard to the appointment of the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] board, should not be repeated.

It has been recommended to the technical committee responsible for drafting the legislation that the state president should be bound by the decisions of the negotiating council and the forum on matters such as the composition of the commission.

Buthelezi Meets Moose, Urges Lifting of Sanctions

MB2606080793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] The kwaZulu chief minister, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has urged the American Government to lift sanctions to promote the beginning of a new economic recovery in South Africa. Dr. Buthelezi, who is also president of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], made this appeal during a meeting with the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr. George Moose, in Durban last night. Dr. Buthelezi said the IFP had high hopes and expectations for what the Clinton administration could do for the social and economic development of South Africa.

Mr. Moose said he had met Dr. Buthelezi to obtain a better understanding of the constitutional negotiations in this country. He said his government was willing to assist in whatever way possible to ensure that the negotiation process was successful.

Buthelezi, CP's Hartzenberg Discuss Cosag, AWB Mass Action

MB2806193193 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] All indications are that relations within Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group] have not been affected by Friday's [25 June] mass action by the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] at the multiparty talks in Kempton Park. Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr.

Ferdie Hartzenberg and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi held talks in Ulundi today. Both said they are satisfied that the CP members were not responsible for the offensive language and aggression against IFP members at the World Trade Center. Dr. Buthelezi said the incident will not affect the IFP's relationships within Cosag.

[Begin Buthelezi recording in English] ...not be exaggerated out of proportion, ugly as it is. It is ugly, I have condemned it, you know, as something very ugly which all men of good will should condemn, but nevertheless I think that we have seen uglier things than this. [end recording]

At Kempton Park that view was confirmed by other Cosag members.

[Begin Bophuthatswana spokesman Rowan Cronje recording] Cosag is very upset over Friday's events. According to the reports, the CP was not aware of the planned actions of mainly the AWB. We have been told that they are also somewhat embarrassed, but we will deal with the matter in talks with the CP. One must understand that Cosag is a loose alliance. We share concerns over certain issues, but politically we are independent of one another. [end recording]

[Ciskei spokesman Nic Webb in English] There's no change in attitude towards it. The Ciskei government doesn't believe that the CP was instrumental in the difficulties that occurred on Friday. The incident is regretted, but there is certainly no difference in attitude towards the Cosag group or the affiliations that we have. [end recording]

Hartzenberg Assured IFP To Remain in Cosag

MB2806194393 Johannesburg SABA in English 1842 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] Ulundi June 28 SABA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi has assured Conservative Party [CP] leader Ferdi Hartzenberg that Inkatha will remain a Concerned South Africans Group [Cosag] participant.

This emerged from a meeting between the two leaders in Ulundi on Monday during which Dr. Hartzenberg apologised for "what happened on Friday", according to a kwaZulu government source.

The source said Monday's meeting had been planned before Friday's violent rightwing occupation of the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park during which Inkatha Women's League leader Faith Gasa was among those roughed up.

"The IFP will still take part in Cosag... Dr. Hartzenberg apologised for what happened on Friday," said the source.

The source, an assistant to Mr. Buthelezi, added that the Inkatha leader remained committed to bilateral talks with other political groupings as well and remained in a "conciliatory mood".

Mr. Buthelezi this weekend criticised the violence at the Kempton Park negotiations venue and said at a rally in Durban on Sunday that white fears should be taken seriously.

Meanwhile, Bophuthatswana negotiator at the multi-party talks, Rowan Cronje, said he accepted the Conservative Party had not been part of the violent invasion of the World Trade Centre on Friday.

Bophuthatswana would also remain part of Cosag, he said.

ANC Leaders Criticize Buthelezi Recommitment to Cosag

MB2906143993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1229 GMT 29 Jun 93

[Text] Durban June 29 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] leaders in Natal on Tuesday described Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's recommitment to the Concerned South Africans Group [Cosag] as an insult to all black South Africans.

Mr Buthelezi met Conservative Party [CP] leader Ferdi Hartzenberg in Ulundi on Monday and reaffirmed Inkatha's membership of Cosag, which includes the CP.

The meeting followed the violent rightwing siege of the multiparty negotiations venue outside Johannesburg last week during which Inkatha Central Committee member and Women's Brigade chairwoman Faith Gasa was "roughed up".

"In both Afrikaner and African culture you never assault a woman. It's the most despicable thing and I felt humiliated as an African and a Zulu on Buthelezi's embracing of Hartzenberg," said southern Natal ANC Secretary S'bu Ndebele.

Northern Natal ANC Secretary Senzo Mchunu echoed these remarks. "What Buthelezi is doing is an insult to black people in general. He is seeking accommodation anywhere and he doesn't seem to be standing firm on anything.

"How can he embrace the likes of Hartzenberg who clearly don't want anything to do with democracy if it means equal rights?"

Mr Mchunu said the assault by a rightwinger of Ms Gasa was not surprising.

Midlands ANC Secretary Sifiso Nkabinde charged it was clear that the IFP was not prepared to work for democratic change.

"It concerns us that they are working with our oppressors and clearly taking sides with people who support apartheid structures."

He added: "We regard Ms Gasa as a woman of South Africa and a woman of our culture. It is an insult to black people that Buthelezi can now reaffirm himself to Cosag when people aligned to them were responsible for violence against her".

Mr Buthelezi said after Monday's meeting with Mr Hartzenberg that there was no reason for the IFP to withdraw from Cosag as Friday's violence was not the CP's making.

He also said the IFP was still involved in talks with other parties who were engaged in killing its members so there was no reason to break off its relationship with Cosag.

Blacks Observe Voluntary Stayaway From Koppies

MB2906110793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0929 GMT 29 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 29 SAPA—Black residents of KwaKwatsi seem to be observing a voluntary stayaway from the white town of Koppies on Tuesday, after Monday's blockade of the northern Orange Free State [OFS] town, police said.

An estimated 300 rightwingers, many of them armed, barred blacks from entering the town from 4.30am until 5.30pm on Monday in retaliation for a consumer boycott by African National Congress [ANC] supporters.

A meeting arranged by the regional peace committee and police failed to resolve the impasse on Monday night. Peace committee representatives were trying to set up another meeting on Tuesday morning.

The consumer boycott had been called because of conditions imposed by local authorities on a ANC Women's League [ANCWL] protest march which had been planned for June 16. Although permission was granted for the march, the ANCWL rejected the conditions they could march only to the border between KwaKwatsi and Koppies.

ANC OFS northern region Media Officer Joe Khambule told SAPA on Tuesday the ANC would stage a march of solidarity on Thursday from KwaKwatsi to Koppies Police Station.

Although the ANC had not obtained permission for the march, the march would definitely take place and a memorandum containing the ANC's demands would be handed to the Koppies station commander, he said.

A South African Police [SAP] spokeswoman in Bloemfontein, Capt Johlene van der Merwe, confirmed the SAP's regional peace committee members, Maj Terry

Shaw and Brig Danie Blignaut, were trying to arrange a second meeting of the parties involved in the dispute on Tuesday.

She said Koppies was quiet, and added: "Although there is no blockade today, the residents of KwaKwatsi appear to have stayed away from Koppies".

The ANC's Orange Free State northern region is to hold a press conference at Koppies at 3pm on Tuesday to discuss why the meeting held between the ANC KwaKwatsi branch, the white Koppies Action Committee and members of the OFS Peace Committee on Monday night did not reach any conclusion or resolution.

Mr Khambule said it would be attended by the ANC's OFS northern region Chair Ace Magashule, Regional Secretary Pat Matofa and Deputy Regional Secretary Vax Mayekiso, as well as the branch chair for KwaKwatsi, Johannes Tsholo Tladi.

Soweto Rent, Service Charges Boycott Ends

MB2706093193 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Jun 93 p 1

[By Ezra Martin]

[Text] The 10-year Soweto rent and service charges boycott is over.

And, from Thursday, Soweto will be jointly administered by the Johannesburg and Roodepoort councils, according to Soweto Civic Association publicity secretary Pat Lephunya. Mr. Lephunya said the decision was taken at a meeting between the civic and the Johannesburg and Roodepoort city councils, after which an interim agreement was signed.

"The boycott was started with the aim of bringing down the township councillors and addressing the hostel dwellers' issue," he said. "The township councils have now been dissolved and the hostels are now being dealt with by another forum outside the civics."

From July, Soweto residents will enjoy the same services as Johannesburg residents.

A Soweto forum, consisting of representatives of all black political parties—including the ANC [African National Congress], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization]—will be formed to monitor services in all Soweto townships and liaise with both city councils, Mr. Lephunya said. The forum will meet once a month.

Mr. Lephunya added: "In essence, we want to see a return to normal life where services such as refuse removals are restored. The idea is to rebuild Soweto after the services reached a crisis point and were almost collapsing.

"The large township was shared by the Diepmeadow, Soweto and Dobsonville councils and it was virtually

impossible to maintain the sewerage pipes," said Mr. Lephunya. "If there was a blockage, dirty water and sewage would run down the streets and all three councils had to meet before they could attend to a single pipe. "This was because the damaged pipe ran through different townships, which were under the authority of separate councils.

"Now that all three are combined and the services are to be shared by the Johannesburg and Roodepoort councils, we will see a great improvement in the streets."

According to the interim agreement, which will be effective until after elections next year, the government will provide 80 percent funding for the project.

Mr. Lephunya said the civic association could not reach an agreement with the councils on arrears. "We hope to resolve this matter next month and residents will be told how much they will start paying from August."

'Rambo' Clinton Takes Law Into Own Hands Against Iraq

MB2906102993 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Jun 93 p 8

[Text] Chester Crocker was strong on constructive engagement, also coined in the United States. Now there's a catchy new term—proportional response. In its original and current form (since Sunday), it describes the punishment the Clinton administration deems fit for an alleged action against it—such as plotting to kill a former president.

The term was used by Secretary of State Warren Christopher to describe the policy behind Clinton's decision to fire 23 cruise missiles at Baghdad. Most of them hit the target—but a couple blasted into a few houses, killing six civilians. Clinton can live with that. "I feel quite good about what transpired and I think the American people should feel good about it," he said. British Prime Minister John Major, too, feels good about it, and so do most European governments.

This is surprising and disturbing. However "compelling" the evidence that Iraqi agents tried to arrange a car bomb for ex-president Bush on a visit to Kuwait in April, it is outrageous that Rambo Clinton should take it upon himself to launch missiles on Baghdad. The correct course would have been to take the evidence to the United Nations, and ask the world body to judge. That way, Saddam Hussein would have been in the dock again. Instead, it is the United States which stands accused—and rightly so—of brutally taking the law into its own hands.

Bophuthatswana President Addresses Rally 26 Jun

MB2606062493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1323 GMT 25 Jun 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by Information Service of Bophuthatswana on the address by the state president

of the republic of Bophuthatswana, Kgosi Lucas Manganye Mangope, at a Christian Democratic Party rally in Garankuwa on 26 June 1993]

Greetings and salutations:

Never in the short but illustrious history of Bophuthatswana have we faced challenges of the magnitude we are confronted with at present.

It is not an exaggeration to say, Mr. Master of Ceremonies, that we are in the middle of a watershed for our nation, and that the calibre of our leaders, and the fortitude and faith of our people, will ultimately decide upon which side of this watershed we emerge.

In basic terms there are two powerful forces at play here, both pulling in different directions, each with the hope of gaining the upper hand.

For our part we know that the government of Bophuthatswana and the people of this nation have what it takes to prevail over the forces ranged against us.

It was largely the very same leaders we are privileged to have today, and the same body of people who support and entrust the nation's affairs to them, who led us to what we believed was our promised land—our beloved Bophuthatswana.

As it was then, so it is now that we are all of us faced with the profoundly difficult task of choosing the way forward for our people.

It is not an easy task, Mr. Master of Ceremonies, it is awesome.

There are no short cuts. There are no easy ways out. And it is true to say that it is being made infinitely more difficult by the underhanded tactics being employed by our opponents in a desperate and immoral attempt to achieve their political objectives.

These people make no bones about their aims. They are single-minded in their determination to employ whatever means necessary to reduce Bophuthatswana to a state of ungovernability so that they can step in and pick up the pieces.

As most observant people know it is not in my nature to beat about the bush, to speak in vague generalities, or to pursue one agenda in public, while keeping my true and sinister objectives under cover. Neither is it in the nature of government, nor of the Christian Democratic Party, to do so.

But if it is possible to be more blunt and straightforward than usual, I want that to be the case today. I want to be blunt in referring to the latest anti-Bophuthatswana campaign launched unashamedly in a blaze of publicity at the university of the Witwatersrand on the 29th of May this year.

If we were in need of a reminder of the moral bankruptcy of our opponents we need look no further than this meeting and what emerged from it.

It may be an old-fashioned notion, but my long experience in public life has taught me that in the final analysis what is decent and right will always prevail. Conversely, those who sow hatred, chaos and destruction, those whose motives are ulterior and self-centred, invariably succumb to the forces of what is just and right in the eyes of God Almighty.

Let us look at this latest campaign in a little more detail. Firstly we should bear in mind the cardinal rule taught to the ANC [African National Congress] originally by its old masters in Moscow, and latterly reinforced by its new puppet masters in the South African Communist Party. This rule has it that if you tell a lie often enough it will eventually be believed by the masses.

One of the prime objectives of this new campaign is to disrupt the highly successful education system in Bophuthatswana. Because it is going to be an extremely difficult task—given that most young people in the Bophuthatswana want to be educated—they begin by sending paid trouble makers on to our tertiary campuses.

These sinister agents meet with little success which forces the ANC alliance propagandists to invent a story claiming there is an education crisis in Bophuthatswana. Gullible elements in the media swallow this fabrication hook, line and sinker and publish horror stories which are far removed from the facts on the ground.

Finally, when more of these actions fail to produce the desired results, they then go to the extreme of having their student stooges demand that schools and colleges be re-opened during current mid-year school holidays. Their actions have all the hallmarks of a French farce and would be hilarious were their intentions not sinister.

Mr Master of Ceremonies, our reaction to this phase of their campaign should by now have illustrated our determination not to allow them to destroy our cherished education system as they have done in South Africa. Our youth achieved a matric pass rate in excess of 70 per cent last year—compared to a dismal 30 odd per cent in South Africa—and we are determined that this year's batch of Bophuthatswana matrics be left alone to exceed this achievement if possible. There is no education crisis in this country, and there will be no education crisis under my government. Bophuthatswana citizens can rest assured that my government will do whatever it must to ensure that education continues as normal.

This latest ANC alliance campaign predictably demands the re-incorporation of Bophuthatswana into South Africa. I note that these people never ask or appeal for anything. They are given to demanding everything they want like a petulant child.

On the question of so-called re-incorporation they may as well throw their toys out of the cot now. There is no

such word in our political vocabulary. We have maintained absolutely open minds on the question of a new dispensation, and if there is any incorporating to be done, I want to humbly suggest that history dictates that it is Bophuthatswana which should be doing the incorporating.

As much as our opponents would like history to have begun in 1910, we cannot and will not relinquish our claims to the vast areas of this part of South Africa over which our forefathers held sovereignty since the beginning of recorded history.

We are not greedy or power-crazed like some people in South Africa, Mr Master of Ceremonies. We are merely asking for that which is ours, and the right to determine our own destinies. These requirements are so fundamental to my beliefs. Mr Master of Ceremonies, that I am prepared to sacrifice my very life for them rather than sell them out on the altar of political expediency.

The anti-Bophuthatswana campaign also highlights what it claims is the lack of free political activity in the country. This is becoming something of a hackneyed chant, for which these people are becoming well known, and is another lie the propagandists are hoping will gain credibility through repetition.

Let me in my turn repeat the truth about this patently absurd allegation. My government is on record on countless occasions inviting the ANC to engage in political activity in Bophuthatswana. All they are required to do by law is to go through the simple and painless formality of registering as a political party. This is a requirement of many democracies worldwide. Yet they persist in refusing to do so, and then blame us for suppressing free political activity. Why do they not want to register? Is it because they will then be accountable for their actions and utterances, or because their lack of real support will be revealed, or both? Whatever their reasons, their motives remain highly suspect.

Another lie being perpetrated in this unholy campaign is that our civil servants, including the police and army, face uncertainty and are therefore ripe for the picking by revolutionaries.

Clearly they have failed to consult the statistics. Anyone doing so would soon realise that when all is said and done the Bophuthatswana civil servant is far better off than his or her South African counterpart.

They also fail to point out that in their new unitary South Africa they will have the impossible task of finding jobs for more than 400,000 civil servants. I want to ask in all sincerity how they would prioritise positions and appointments?

Finally in this regard they have the temerity to think they can use the pensions issue to bludgeon Bophuthatswana civil servants into falling in line. Their arrogance and ignorance boggles the mind. Are they not aware that the South African Government pension fund is bordering on

collapse? Are they not aware that the Bophuthatswana government pension fund is probably the healthiest in the whole of Africa?

Or are we seeing the first sinister signs here of a plan to commandeer and put to their own use the monies for which our people have sweated and toiled over the years?

If that be the case let them be warned now: this government will move heaven and earth to protect the jobs and the pensions of every single one of its loyal civil servants. Our civil service is the bedrock upon which this country was built, and we will allow no irresponsible meddling with the security of their future for which they have worked so hard.

I note, too, Mr. Master of Ceremonies, that not even the dignity of our traditional leadership is left untainted by this unspeakable campaign.

You will recall that it was not long ago that the ANC and its allies dismissed traditional leadership as backward and undemocratic. Suddenly in this campaign they have done an about-turn of convenience. Now they want to assure chiefs that they will enjoy special status, and they go so far in their documentation as to subtly suggest that chiefs should be lied to if necessary to win them over. Fortunately my government's track record is impeccable as far as the recognition of traditional leadership is concerned. And in this instance I speak both as a chief and a political leader.

Another perturbing aspect of this latest campaign against Bophuthatswana is the hint of raw racism contained in its attacks on whites in our administration, and in particular the ongoing and well orchestrated propaganda attacks on the minister of state, Mr. Rowan Cronje. Having suffered the gross injustices of racism for so much of our history it is totally unacceptable that any of us resort to the use of this despicable practice.

Fortunately the attacks on Minister Cronje have achieved exactly the opposite of what they were intended to do. They were clearly aimed at creating suspicion and doubt amongst his colleagues about his integrity and commitment, and to break the spirit of the man himself and thereby render him less effective in his service to this country.

I am happy to report that he enjoys the full and unqualified support of his colleagues and I in government, and that we owe him and his colleagues at the multi-party talks a big vote of thanks for the magnificent job they are doing under very trying circumstances.

Our opponents should know that their efforts to discredit the most effective people in our administration will continue to fall on deaf ears. Attempts to introduce racism into the equation are also pointless. Bophuthatswana has a long and proud record of racial harmony and equality, and we intend keeping it that way.

In reviewing the verbose and militant objectives of the ANC campaign, I cannot allow one of its old and tired allegations—that of political prisoners—to pass without challenge.

Being the adept manipulators they are, they have latched on to the political prisoner charge because they know it is an emotive issue with human rights organisations abroad. It is right that this should be a serious issue, but it is wrong to fabricate stories which have no basis whatsoever in fact.

This is yet another blatant lie which it is hoped will be believed if it is repeated often enough. I say candidly here today that there is not a single political prisoner in a Bophuthatswana prison at this moment. Not one. If they are referring to the single man who is serving a sentence for his leadership role in an attempted coup, then we have to disagree vehemently with them on the definition of what constitutes political imprisonment. This man was fairly tried and convicted by the highest court in the land for a criminal act, and he is now paying his penalty to society.

The irony of this particular South African Communist Party, whose Nazi-type detention camps elsewhere in Africa were the scene of unspeakable atrocities—reportedly against their own people who had the temerity to question ANC policies. This makes one think, does it not? It makes one ask that if this is what they do to their own supporters who merely express reservations about policy, what will they do to their opposition?

It makes one wonder what we can expect from them in the event they get their way and wield absolute power in a unitary South Africa.

Finally, Mr. Master of Ceremonies, this anti-Bophuthatswana campaign is peppered with references to democracy. I want to assert here and now that this campaign itself is so far removed from what is democratic that it is obscene to equate the two.

Let me illustrate my point by repeating here some of this campaign's terminology as used [words indistinct] conference at the University of the Witwatersrand. They spoke of boycotts, mass marches, blockades, undermining the police, civil service and army. They urged the blackmailing of business and the intimidation of workers, not to mention the outright defiance of authority.

Now I want to ask you in all humility: Is this democracy? Are these the democratic decisions of an organisation which sits with us at the multi-party talks as a leading participant in the search for a truly democratic future? Is this the kind of parallel action we can expect from the ANC in a future dispensation when it cannot get its own way through democratic negotiation? I know what my answer is, Mr. Master of Ceremonies, and the prospect is truly frightening.

We are speaking here about rule by intimidation. Some, I dare say, would rather categorise it as a form of terrorism.

One of the alarming developments in this regard is that these people have taken this tactic with them to the multi-party talks.

Their idea at the World Trade Centre is to get their way no matter what the cost. The dishonest manipulation which is going on at the talks is frightening in its scope.

South Africans who, like us, are fearful of a communist dominated government with absolute power at the centre need to be warned that time is running out fast before the point of no return is reached.

They need to ask themselves why there is such an unseemly rush to set a date for an election, and the establishment of the transitional executive council.

As soon as these two objectives are attained, negotiation and decision making will be taken away from the multi-party talks and will become the exclusive preserve of the transitional executive council. This will effectively muzzle all further debate from those of us in opposition before we have addressed the critical issues such as form, boundaries and powers of regional states and constitutional principles.

At the same time the fixing of an election date will divert the region's attention away from negotiations and will focus it on elections and electioneering.

This device is fiendishly clever, and it is unfortunate and deeply disappointing that the South African Government and the National Party appear to be part of this ploy. It is equally disturbing that the mainstream media in South Africa have been duped into supporting this tactic, or are willing accomplices to it.

It also leaves one wondering whether all South African members of Parliament are aware of exactly what is going on at the World Trade Centre and, if so, are they also supportive of this headlong rush to disaster.

It is not in our nature to be prophets of doom, Mr. Master of Ceremonies, but as responsible leaders we are duty bound to warn our countrymen and neighbours that there are only a few weeks left at best in which to change the current course of events and thereby avert a conflagration.

I am convinced that if the current ANC/South African Government agenda is achieved, the result of the backlash in South Africa will be too horrible to contemplate.

All the more reason, Mr. Master of Ceremonies, why now as never before, the Christian Democratic Party must flex its considerable muscle and be seen to be doing so.

We have what it takes to secure the future we want out of the present turmoil sweeping this region.

We have thus far weathered the storm with admirable resolve. We must now take up the challenge with which history has burdened us. It is what we do and achieve in the crucial months ahead on which history and those who come after us will make their judgements.

I know my people, Mr. Master of Ceremonies. I know that they will accept this challenge and emerge its master, as they have done time and again in the past.

The Christian Democratic Party will carry the hopes and aspirations of all our people atop its banner.

There is not doubt in my mind that we have the calibre and depth of leadership within party ranks to secure the future we want for our children, our grandchildren, and those who come after them.

I salute the Christian Democratic Party for its achievements to date, and wish it Godspeed in the just endeavours which lie ahead. Thank you.

28 Jun Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB2806124493

[Editorial Report]

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Goldstone Inquiries Produce 'Little Effect'—Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 25 June-1 July in a page 14 editorial says its account of the secret Department of Military Intelligence (DMI) training and funding for Inkatha volunteers, "who were subsequently involved in violence," led to teams of journalists and lawyers piecing together all the evidence for Judge Richard Goldstone. He this week published a report that "looked as if it had been dashed off in the aeroplane as he was rushing between the Appellate Division and his numerous inquiries into violence. The report ignores a good bit of the evidence (such as the proof that KZP [kwaZulu Police] officers gave false ID documents to the DMI trainees), bends over backwards to exonerate the culprits (having secretly trained killers, DMI is accused of 'a gross error of judgment' that has harmed its image) and provides not one single useful recommendation (even though the violence in Ermelo continues)." "Couched in pseudo-Solomonic balance, the report is a shameful attempt to appease the authorities, a dereliction of the duties of the commission. It may explain why Judge Goldstone's inquiries have so little effect on the ground and so little impact on the level of violence."

THE STAR

Call for Law, Order Minister, Police Commissioner Suspension—"The idiot Right's preening and prancing grows worse as the police stammer and stumble towards a response to the violation of the World Trade Center," begins a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR

in English on 28 June. Buoyed by the state's "indecisiveness" the "brownshirts mock and threaten the Government, convincing themselves with each passing hour that they are opening new battlefronts in a war of resistance." Since no blood was shed at the World Trade Center THE STAR does "not dismiss out of hand the police's failure to stop the invasion by force: the intruders were armed and maddened, and it is possible that they would have relished a firefight in the negotiating corridors. But this must not distract attention from the original sin. It lies with the politicians and generals responsible for the security of the World Trade Centre, who failed utterly and at every step of the way, and who are compounding the failure in the aftermath." President de Klerk must: order the arrest of Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) leader Eugene Terreblanche; suspend his minister of law and order, and the commissioner of police, "pending an investigation into their staggering lapse." "The fanatical white Right challenged the Government in a most dramatic way on Friday: the challenge must be met dramatically."

BUSINESS DAY

Call for Law, Order Minister Dismissal—"If President de Klerk is to survive last week's right-wing hooliganism with any degree of political credibility, he will have to find a new Law and Order Minister," declares a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 28 June. President de Klerk needs a police force "prepared to act against the right, and Hernus Kriel is not the man for that job." "Police gentleness with the right wing not only encourages accusation that that is where their sympathies—and those of the government—lie; it encourages the right to believe they can keep apartheid alive if they are militant enough. Inaction is not only foolish, it is dangerous."

SOWETAN

Police Inaction Against Rightwingers—A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 28 June refers to police "non-action" against rightwingers' occupation of the negotiating council chamber at the World Trade Center in Kempton Park on 25 June, saying "the dilemma for the country is that the police cannot be trusted. When the chips are down, the police may even use State resources to help them further their nefarious deeds. They are, after all, rotten eggs from the same basket. State President F.W. de Klerk makes a fool of himself by arguing against the obvious." SOWETAN believes that if blacks had been involved in a similar occupation of the Trade Center "police would have opened fire at the slightest provocation." President de Klerk "better wise up to this fact pretty soon if he's serious about winning black support for his National Party."

CAPE TIMES

PAC Does Egg-Dance Over Renouncing Violence—"The PAC's egg-dancing over the renunciation of violence is a transparent ploy to outbid the African National

Congress among the radical black youth," according to Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 24 June in a page 6 editorial. The PAC "would like to appear much more uncompromising than the ANC, which they seek to portray as a sell-out." The PAC does not want to exclude itself from negotiations but wants to "maintain a militant image as long as it can." Hence the "equivocation, seeking to maintain a vestigial armed struggle and pursuing negotiation at the same time. But the PAC cannot have it both ways. Most South Africans, weary of the violence, will feel contempt for such blatant political fiddling while the country burns."

SUNDAY TIMES

Call for Police Commissioner Resignation—Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 27 June in a page 20 editorial comments on the right-wing invasion of the World Trade Center and the police failure to stop the occupation, saying "The fault lay not with the policemen on the spot but with the command structures, and in particular with the commissioner, General Johan van der Merwe, who seems to have acted on a buddy-buddy assurance from General Constand Viljoen, a man no less naive, that the demonstration would be peaceful. As a result, the SAP's [South African Police] intelligence was faulty, its precautions were sloppy, the force levels were risible, the equipment was inadequate, and the command was feeble." For this "incompetence" General van der Merwe should resign. "It does no good to rail at his underlings."

29 Jun Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries MB2906124393

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Call for Afrikaner Leader To Separate From Terreblanche—The Afrikaner National Front (AVF) belief that it could contain and discipline the "rabid fanatics" of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) "lies shattered in the aftermath of the invasion of the World Trade Center by Eugene Terreblanche's bully boys," declares a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 29 June. Furthermore, Constand Viljoen, chairman of the Committee of Generals which formed the AVF, "has been revealed to be a leader who is unable to control his followers." THE STAR believes Terreblanche is "an embarrassment" to the AVF and its Conservative Party (CP) ally. "Like apartheid, the AWB cannot be reformed: it must be eradicated. The sooner conservative Afrikaners realise that, the sooner their plea for 'Afrikaner self-determination' will not be heard as a mere battle cry. As long as Terreblanche is tolerated within their ranks, they put themselves beyond the pale, and the majority of negotiators will not take their political proposals seriously." If Constand Viljoen is to "salvage his reputation as a leader, he must unequivocally dissociate himself from Terreblanche."

Reason for De Klerk Avoiding Rightwing Confrontation—Stanley Uys writes from London in an article on the same page that President de Klerk is "not avoiding a head-on confrontation with the right wing because he secretly sympathises with them, or even because he thinks they have a cause of sorts, but because he knows his own people and that confrontation is not the way to handle them, especially when the enforcers of the due process of law are on the wrong side." Uys believes the Afrikaner rebels "are all a sad lot" and "however many sympathisers they may have out there on the farms and down the mines, when push comes to shove they will be on their own." Therefore, "De Klerk's approach is not to confront but to open Afrikanerdom's safety valves and let the sound and fury escape, bit by bit." Uys further believes it will be necessary to accommodate the cry for an Afrikaner homeland, albeit "only a symbolic accommodation—a pointing of the finger at some desolate part of South Africa, say near Bophuthatswana, accompanied by the declaration that there lies your hinterland, knowing that hardly anyone will ever actually go there. But it may have to be made."

BUSINESS DAY

Right-Wing Attack on Talks Center To Benefit Negotiations—The rightwing attack on the World Trade Center on 25 June has started a "political separation" which will "probably benefit the negotiation process the militant right sought to stop," notes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 29 June in a page 8 editorial. The incident "could also precipitate another split in the Conservative Party, newly militant after the death of Andries Treurnicht who spoke of resistance but believed in civilised dissent." "The jackboot right speaks for diminishing numbers of people, though increasingly militant and potentially dangerous. It is a danger a determined government could handle, starting with a confiscation of guns and uniforms." BUSINESS DAY believes the "apartheid standard has passed to the fascist right; for moderate Afrikaners that is a liberation."

SOWETAN

Third Force Attacks in Townships—"Every time there is political upheaval a Third Force launches murderous attacks on innocent people living in the most depressed areas of the country," notes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 29 June. It does "not seem logical" to SOWETAN that this is the "continuation of a political battle between say the ANC [African National Congress] and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]. The killers do not care whom they kill—as long as the victims are black. For this reason we are convinced there is a Third Force. The danger is, the nearer we get to the elections or the eventual political settlement, the greater and the more vicious the attacks on innocent people will be." SOWETAN also "cannot understand the role of the police in most of these cases. To our knowledge, not one killer has been nailed and made to pay for crimes of such a nature."

Angola

Red Cross To Resume Evacuation Flights From Huambo

LD2806192993 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1800 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Excerpt] The Red Cross will resume flights to Huambo on 30 June. RTP has been informed that the Red Cross and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola have already reached an agreement and that the evacuation of the remaining foreign nationals in Huambo may be completed in two flights. [passage omitted]

UNITA Reportedly Captures Cambambe Military Base

LD2806170693 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1630 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] Fighting continues in Angola. Radio Vorgan reported that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has taken control of the Cambambe military base, a strategic point which controls the hydroelectric dam that supplies electricity to Luanda.

UNITA Claims Responsibility for Shooting Down Helicopter

MB2806152293 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] An helicopter belonging to the Air Force of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] was shot down by the artillery of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Cuanza Norte yesterday. According to military sources, the helicopter crashed near Viena District in Luanda Province. The crew and some military officers retreating from Dange-ia-Menha died in the crash.

UNITA Forces Recapture Chingufo Post in Lunda Norte

MB2806150393 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] Six days after intense clashes and frequent raids at Chingufo post, about 28 km northeast of the city of Dundo, in Lunda Norte Province, the patriotic and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, recaptured the post on the morning of 27 June [words indistinct]. Our forces killed five Katangese mercenaries and 26 soldiers belonging to the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola. Our forces also burned one vehicle and captured one Katangese mercenary, six Ak-47 weapons, 302 assorted rounds of ammunition, and three RPG-7 shells. According to the captured Katangese soldier, Portuguese mercenaries have been stealing diamonds in the area. Now, the red

berets of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] are in full control of the area and the [words indistinct] in panic.

Operations in Cuando Cubango, Malange Reported

MB2906073493 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 29 Jun 93

[Text] In Cuando Cubango Province, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] continue to deal severe blows on Jose Eduardo dos Santos' troops. At the weekend, a Soviet-made tank was hit by antitank missile fire by the FALA's famous red berets in the outskirts of Menongue. Reliable sources say that the crew was burned to death, including Lieutenant Dinis of the Menongue Tank Command. It will be recalled that Menongue has been under FALA siege since early 1993.

Another six Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-LP] soldiers were killed in Malange Province during a clash with a FALA patrol on 25 June. The MPLA troops belonged to the Malange Front and were led by Special Forces Lieutenant Manuel Antonio who was killed in the clash. Malange has been under UNITA's siege for several months now.

Hungary Closes Down Embassy for Financial Reasons

MB2906054293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Hungary has decided to suspend its diplomatic activity in Angola because of financial reasons. Consequently, Hungarian Ambassador to Angola Gabor Toth has already left Luanda for his country. [passage omitted]

Mozambique

Renamo Detains Member of Parliament, Church Pastor

MB2906072893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] We now bring you a communique just in form the Standing Commission of the Assembly of the Republic:

The Standing Commission of the Assembly of the Republic has learned and wishes to inform the public that Mr. Aurelio Fernando Manhica, deputy of the Assembly of the Republic and member of its Standing Commission, has been held in detention by Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] members in the Zitundo region of Matutuine District, Maputo Province, since 24 June. He was later taken to a Renamo base in the Salamanga region of the same district.

Crescencio Manhica, a well known businessman in the city of Maputo, and Mozambique Presbyterian Church pastor Luis Mondlane are also being held with that

member of parliament. That is according to information disclosed by a reliable source with the Mozambique Presbyterian Church who personally visited the Renamo base in Salamanga where he had the opportunity of meeting the three aforementioned citizens, hence confirming their detention by Renamo. The same source also added that seven members of the Mozambique Republic Police are in detention at the same base.

The detention of those citizens, who were travelling at leisure, is a flagrant violation of the fundamental principles included in the Constitution of the Republic and recognized by the General Peace Accord, namely the freedom of movement of people and goods throughout the country, and parliamentary immunity. Under the circumstances, the Standing Commission of the Assembly of the Republic protests strongly against all those actions as they restrict the freedom and fundamental rights of citizens, and are contrary to the spirit of national reconciliation, the Constitution of the Republic [passage indistinct].

Station Criticizes Foreign, U.S. Visits to Maringue

MB2806155693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 25 Jun 93

[From the "Dot the I's" program presented by journalist Machado da Graca, member of the Higher News Media Council]

[Text] Nelson Saute, a friend of mine, will release a book in Lisbon today entitled, *The Divided Fatherland*. The title seems appropriate for the reflections I am about to make now, and so I have borrowed it from Nelson.

The continual scurrying by foreign visitors to Maringue to talk to the president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] is beginning to look rather exaggerated. This has been happening with foreign visitors, and even foreign officials based in Mozambique. Even yesterday, George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, made the ominous pilgrimage. Moose was of course careful to warn before his departure and upon his return that his visit did not mean the U.S. recognized a Renamo administration in the area. But does it not in practice mean just that?

The country has only one administration which is internationally recognized and stated in the Rome accord. Mozambique has only one capital. So, it is in Maputo that the country's major issues ought to be dealt with. When the visitors leave for Maputo, and then for Maringue, they are, whether they like it or not, according to the little settlement in the Gorongosa area [as heard] the status of the country's second capital. If Mr. Moose has come to Mozambique and the Renamo leader wished to talk to him, it would be logical that the meeting should take place in Maputo.

There are two reasons for this. First, Mr. Dhlakama should have been residing in the capital for a long time

now. Second, even if he resides outside the capital, he should have come to Maputo for a meeting of that nature, and not the other way round.

Visitors often say—and it has just been reiterated once more—that they go to Maringue in order to pressure Afonso Dhlakama to leave for Maputo. It could well be that they do so in their talks with the Renamo leader, though the fact remains that their traveling to Maringue completely invalidates those efforts.

The only way to effectively ensure the transfer of Renamo's leadership to the capital of the country would be for the distinguished foreign visitors to tell the Renamo leader that the meetings should be held in Maputo, otherwise there will be no meetings at all. Otherwise, as Nelson Saute says, our fatherland will remain divided.

'Delayed Peace Process' Effects Assembly Base for Renamo

MB2706183993 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 27 Jun 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Mozambique's much delayed peace process still seems to be going at a snail's pace. It was delayed by the late arrival of UN forces and, then again, by the refusal of the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels to talk until their demands for finance were met. Now, a number of camps have been opened by the United Nations for the assembly and disarmament of soldiers from both sides prior to the setting up of a national army and eventual multiparty elections late next year, but there are still small print difficulties. [BBC reporter] Dan Isaacs has been up to the north of the country and visited a former Renamo base designated as an assembly point. He sent this report:

[Begin Isaacs recording] The first task for the UN helicopter flying to the (Mapiua) Renamo base was finding it [words indistinct] (?it took) a full hour and a half. The pilot flew in circles over (?like) looking collections of (?houses), abandoned villages, and sending terrified geese and chickens hurtling in all directions, while on the ground (?down below) the only indication that this was a Renamo military base was the appearance of a single uniformed officer, Major (Pedro Mapingo), who wore clean, pressed battle fatigues with the Renamo symbol [words indistinct] (?pole). He told me that he had 500 men under his command, but at an impromptu roll call only about 20 showed up. Proudly clutching a [word indistinct] of pistols and rifles, they were dressed in simple rags, with only the occasional camouflaged hat or jacket scattered among them. The major assured me that the rest of the 500 were scattered in the surrounding bush, that all had weapons, too, and that all were prepared to hand them in to the UN observers once the disarmament process begins. If a soldier prefers to bury his weapon there is, of course, little the UN can do about it, anyway.

When I talked to the ordinary soldiers, they seemed to have more immediate concerns on their minds. They are bored and hungry, and totally in the dark about why the start of demobilization has taken so long. These men have been waiting for months for the free food and clothes provided as part of the disarmament process. Tired of fighting and living uncomfortable lives in the bush, they do not appear to be [words indistinct] in the country's new unified army as few of these men will have any other choice. Renamo needs 15,000 men to fulfill its quota of the new 30,000-strong army, and it is highly probable that there are fewer than this number [word indistinct] armed at present. So, like it or not, Major (Mapingo's) men, with their (?range) of antique firearms will, to a man, all be taking up places in Mozambique's postwar national defense force. [end recording]

Union Delegation To Help S. African Miners

MB2806154093 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] A delegation from the Mozambican trade union federation, the OTM [Mozambique Workers Organization], will go to South Africa shortly to try and seek definitive solutions to the crisis at the Hartbeestfontein gold mine, where at least 13 Mozambican miners were killed. The 13 Mozambican miners died in clashes with their South African colleagues in late May. According to today's issue of the Maputo daily NOTICIAS newspaper, the OTM general secretary, Soares Inhaca, has already been in contact with the Congress of South Africa Trade Unions, COSATU, and with the Johannesburg office of the Mozambican Labor Ministry about sending a delegation. Mr. Inhaca said that dialogue was the only way of resolving these problems. He said the OTM delegation will hold talks with the Mozambican miners themselves, with COSATU, and the mine owners.

Italy, IMF Helping To Finance Community Infrastructures

MB2706190793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] A project worth \$2 million financed by the Mozambican and Italian Governments, and the IMF, is being implemented in Urban District No.4 in Maputo. The project, which is the first of its kind, is aimed at improving the living conditions of lower income people in suburban areas through the creation of working posts, reconstruction of community infrastructures, and the removal of rubbish. The project began in January and will benefit 20,000 people.

Swedish Aid Organization Donates Material to Clinics

MB2706195193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] The Swedish nongovernmental organization, ARO, has donated 286 mattresses and bedding material

to clinics in Cabo Delgado Province. The material has already been distributed through the district hospitals. In May clinics in Cabo Delgado received 15 motorbikes for the vaccination program.

Opposition Official Discusses Expulsion From Group

MB2506175493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] Carlos Jeque, deputy chairman of the Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence and National Reconstruction Party [Fumo-PCDRN], said in Maputo that his party once more showed its political maturity during meetings with the group of 12 opposition parties, which it no longer part of. Carlos Jeque was speaking in a news conference when reacting to the suspension of Fumo-PCDRN from the coalition of the 12 parties, having stressed that his party is not interested in rejoining the group, which will now have 11 parties.

It should be noted that Fumo-PCDRN was suspended from the group of the 12 because its deputy chairman allegedly expressed his views contrary to the opposition's interests by adhering significantly to the government's positions in a meeting between all political parties and Justice Minister Ossumane Eli Dauto last week. On the occasion, Fumo-PCDRN was opposed to the idea of simultaneously providing facilities to the 12 parties, favoring the criterion established by the government of providing the facilities only to registered parties and in accordance with the order of registration.

Namibia

Cabinet Notes Reservations About Refugee Movement

MB2906072293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2225 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] Windhoek June 28 SAPA—Namibia's cabinet on Monday agreed to abide by three international accords on refugees, but said it had reservations about allowing them freedom of movement in the country. Some of the approximately 600 refugees at the country's biggest refugee camp recently expressed anger at not being allowed to move freely or seek work.

Information and Broadcasting Permanent Secretary Isaac Kaulinge said on Monday the cabinet had approved accession to the 1951 UN convention relating to the status of refugees, the 1967 protocol relating to refugees and the 1969 OAU convention governing certain aspects of refugees.

However, it had reservations about Article 26 of the 1951 UN convention which dealt with freedom of movement. There are about 1,600 mostly Angolan refugees registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] in Namibia, though UNHCR

Coordinator Francesca Okaya was not sure on Monday if they were all still in the country.

Mr Kaulinge said the cabinet believed Namibia had to retain the right to designate a given part of its soil for reception or residence of refugees.

Ms Okaya said a UNHCR officer would travel to the northern border next week to assess how many refugees were crossing into Namibia from Angola.

Veteran Politician Mudge Retires After 32 Years

MB2806201393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1849 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] Windhoek June 28 SAPA—Stalwart politician Dirk Mudge, long a symbol of opposition to the ruling SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] party, has quit Namibia's first parliament with a solid message of reconciliation and praise for the fledgling democracy.

One of the first white Namibian politicians to advocate a majority government under universal franchise, he has retired to devote more time to his farm and family after 32 years in politics.

As a founder member of the multiracial democratic Turnhalle Alliance in 1977, Mr. Mudge was accused by many whites as being a traitor and labelled a South African Government puppet by many blacks.

Addressing Parliament for the last time on Friday, he said he had realised friendship had nothing to do with colour.

He was happy to retire in a Namibia with a democratic constitution and strong and effective constitution.

President Sam Nujoma had been the first to invite him to State House when he announced his retirement, the same man who had told him in Lusaka that he had blood on his hands and would pay with blood. This was reconciliation, Mr. Mudge said.

He said the opposition should make every effort to remain relevant, and thanked them for accepting a white man among them, adding that when he lost the support of many whites it had been black people who took his arm and strengthened him.

Minister Opens First Forensic Science Laboratory

MB2806144193 Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Jun 93 p 5

[Text] Namibia's first Forensic Science Laboratory was officially opened by the Minister of Home Affairs in Windhoek yesterday.

The Director, Dr Leonard Nhari, estimated the cost of the equipment in the laboratory at approximately R[Rand]3 million. The laboratory is situated in the

Bastion 2 building of the Ministry of Defence and the cost of renovation ran to approximately R500,000.

Dr Nhari, a trained forensics scientist from Zimbabwe, is responsible for the establishment and setting up of the laboratory, the training of the personnel in forensic investigations and supervision in the laboratory.

According to Dr Nhari, who has 13 years' experience in the field, the personnel have the background but have to be exposed and gain experience in the field. At present, there are five personnel working as technical staff, while more staff members are in the process of being recruited.

At present the staff can handle blood/alcohol analyses, rape and murder investigations, stock-thefts, road traffic accidents, forged documents and counterfeits, as well as drug analyses, he said. The three major areas of investigations which they cannot handle at present are post mortems, ballistic examinations and handwriting comparisons, but these investigations are in the pipeline as soon as the funds or equipment are available.

Before unveiling the plaque the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Hifikepunjye Pohamba, said in his address that until now the law enforcement agencies of Namibia had to rely on the services of the South African Police. He added that in the interests of efficiency and better administration of justice, it was imperative that they had their own independent Forensic Science Laboratory in Namibia.

In practical terms, the newly established Forensic Science Laboratory would play a vital role in the investigation into murders, rapes, assaults, sexual offences, arson, offences against properties, drug offences and offences involving firearms.

Pohamba said the laboratory would operate independently of the Namibian Police, adding this to its highly specialised scientific services would also be available to other law enforcement agencies, such as Customs and Excise and Nature Conservation.

"The work of the Forensic Science Laboratory is thus inextricably linked with fundamental principles of justice and the better administration of it", he said.

He expressed thanks to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation of the Zimbabwean government the services of the Director of the laboratory were initially made available. He also expressed gratitude towards the United Nations drug Control Programme, who had generously funded expensive equipment.

At the same occasion Mr Henry Hogger, British High Commissioner to Namibia, handed over books which will form the basis of the laboratory's library. Mr Alexander Aboagye, resident representative and senior economist of the United Nations Development Programme, also handed over additional laboratory equipment to Minister Pohamba.

Swaziland**King Invites Ambassadors To Observe Election Procedures**

MB2506132093 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 25 Jun 93 pp 1, 3

[Report by Vuyisile Hlatshwayo]

[Text] His Majesty the King has invited ambassadors to the country to observe proceedings of the forthcoming elections.

King Mswati III issued the invitation yesterday when he received credentials of the Switzerland Ambassador, Mr Roland Wermuth at the Manzana Guest House.

His Majesty said since the country's system of elections is different from their countries in that though the secret ballot will be used, there will be no parties whose candidates will be voted for, therefore ambassadors were free to observe the proceedings of the elections under the Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] system.

Accepting the letters of credence the King assured the ambassador that the government will support him in executing his duties in the country.

He said he hoped that the cordial relations between the two countries will be strengthened. Meanwhile, Mr Wermuth spelt out that the two countries have a similar foreign policy of neutrality on political issues affecting other countries all over the world.

He, however, revealed that Switzerland always pledged solidarity with affected countries. He concluded by giving His Majesty an assurance that he will do his utmost best to strengthen the already existing cordial relations between the two countries.

Pudemo Calls For Election Boycott

MB2906083393 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 29 Jun 93 p 5

[By Kosygin Shabangu]

[Text] The People's United Democratic Movement (Pudemo) has said that the King is not taking sides with Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] advocates to disregard the existence of multi-party democracy, but it is the Tinkhundla advocates who are against multi-party system of democracy.

A statement released by the Hhohho Regional Committee of Pudemo following a regional meeting, said it was agreed that there is still a possibility to bring about change in the present system.

The region resolved to:

—Reaffirm the Organisation's policy regarding the on-coming elections; that the elections be boycotted by the membership, other progressive forces and peace loving people of country.

The statement added that the elections lacked the necessary democratic ideals necessary to bring about a democratic society.

—Take a serious note on the current intimidation and harassment of the masses by traditional authorities, security officers and voter's registration officers.

"We would, however, reassure citizens of this country that is their inalienable right not to vote or take part in the coming election if they do not want to.

"They will not be arrested, evicted or dismissed from work as some believe," the statement added.

Pudemo then appealed to Humaras [Human Rights Association of Swaziland] and all other human rights organisations to stand up and ensure the guarantee of human rights to every citizen during the election process.

"They should investigate and expose all the instances of human rights violation. At the same time the masses should be educated about their rights with regard to this election, especially freedom to choose a government of their own choice.

"In this same note, we appeal to the other Regional Executive Committee of Pudemo to take action regarding the intimidation of people.

Pudemo also re-affirmed their conviction and commitment to the struggle for multi-party democracy, justice and peace in the country.

"We condemn the banning of meetings and other social activities by the Chief Electoral Officer and we call upon the unbanning of these activities.

"Lastly we request the election officials to cancel the election for they lack popular support."

Prime Minister Dlamini Leaves for OAU Summit

MB2706133093 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 27 Jun 93 p 2

[Report by Bongani Dlamini]

[Text] The only minister who saw the Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini off to Egypt was the Minister for Broadcasting, Mr Nkomeni Ntiwane.

Mr Dlamini left the country yesterday to attend a Heads-of-State summit of the Organisation of African Unity in Cairo, Egypt. He is representing His Majesty the King at the summit.

The only other top government officials present were the Principal Secretaries, Mr Norman Malinga from Broadcasting and Information, Mr Ephraem Hlophe from

Works and Construction, and Paul Shabangu from Justice. A few members of the Diplomatic Corps were also present.

It could not, however, be established why other ministers did not turn up.

There was also no media coverage of the departure. All media houses arrived when the place had left.

It was later established that the media houses had been [sentence incomplete as published]

Minister Discusses Hopes for Mozambique, S. Africa

MB2506175593 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 24 Jun 93

[Text] The minister for commerce and industry, Mr. Barnabas Mhlongo, says Swaziland is hopeful that the volatile situation in Mozambique and South Africa will soon be a thing of the past. He says the signing of the Peace Accord between Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebel group and the Mozambican Government recently, and the holding of talks yesterday by the Inkatha Freedom Party leader, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and the African National Congress president, Dr. Nelson Mandela, give hope that a lasting solution will be found and stop the violence that has plagued the region.

Mr. Mhlongo was speaking this morning in Mbabane, in his capacity as acting minister for foreign affairs, when receiving the Swiss ambassador to Swaziland, Mr. Roland Wermuth. He said Swaziland is very much encouraged by these developments.

He said once the political situation has normalized all avenues for investment will be open in the region, especially the tourism industry. Mr. Mhlongo noted that Swaziland and Switzerland have long established relations, both bilaterally and in trade. He said Switzerland buys Swazi diamonds and Swaziland imports a number of products from that country.

The Swiss envoy said the two countries have commonality in that they are small in size and population, but they play an important role in Europe and African continents respectively.

Union Suspends National Executive for Misappropriation

MB2806093293 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Jun 93 p 2

[Report by Peter Hlophe]

[Text] The National Executive of Swaziland Transport and Allied Workers Union (STAWU) has been suspended for allegedly misappropriating funds.

The suspension was effected by members of the Union in a heated meeting held in Manzini over the weekend. The members quickly set up an interim committee to run the union for three months.

Chairman of the interim committee, Mr. Mfanzile Dlamini said the old executive treated the union as their private property. He further accused the executive of violating the constitution several times and misappropriating funds.

"We have never had any general meeting ever since they took over in 1988 and that means there has not been financial statements whatsoever," he said.

"They went to the extent of giving us a cheque that bounced at the bank," he added.

He also said that the executive refused to attend the meeting despite three petitions by the members.

"Of course we suspended them in absentia, so what?" he asked.

In the same meeting it was resolved that the interim committee should inform the Labour office about the suspension.

The interim committee comprises:

Chairman: Mr. Mfanzile Dlamini from Swaziland Railways in Mpaka.

Vice Chairman: Mr. Simon Maseko from Unitrans.

Secretary: Mr. Nelson Mabuza of Transship.

Vice Secretary: Mr. Zephaniah Ndzimandze from Swaziland Railways, Sidvokodvo.

Treasurer: Mr. Johannes Dlamini from Swaziland Railways Sidvokodvo.

Committee members are:

Mr. Themba Ntshalintshali from Transship, Usuthu Pulp

—Mr. Themba Simelane from Swaziland Railways, Sidvokodvo

—Mr. Alfred Dlamini from Cargo Carriers, Mhlume

—Mr. Enock Dlamini from Swazi Airways, Matsapha.

Over 3,000 Simunye Sugar Workers Begin Strike

MB2506124493 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Jun 93 pp 1, 40

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza]

[Text] Over 3,000 workers at the Simunye Sugar Estate begin a massive strike today, following a breakdown of talks between their union and management this week.

The workers are represented by the Swaziland Agricultural and Plantations Workers Union (SAPWU).

The union has been engaged in negotiations for better wages and conditions of service for its members in the entire sugar industry.

Yesterday the Simunye management announced that at midnight it would shut all operations systems in anticipation of the strike today.

General Manager, Mr Michael Boast said the company is taking the lead to avoid damages to machinery or dangers that may be incurred by the sudden withdrawal of labour.

It will also follow the "no work no pay" principle while the strike continues.

At a press conference yesterday, Mr Boast said it is unfortunate that the union has decided to initiate a strike action against the company.

"I believe this is an unfortunate decision in the current economic climate, with many businesses struggling to survive," he said.

Mr Boast said the final negotiations collapsed at exactly 7:30 pm on Thursday. He said the rift between management and the workers union appears to be too large for both parties to compromise.

"We have been preparing ourselves for a strike as per the notice issued by the union. We do not know the time but to avoid dangers and damages, operations will be curtailed at midnight," he said.

Mr Boast said neither of the parties was prepared to reconsider its stand, hence the collapse of negotiations. He said management is offering a wage increase of 10 percent across the board plus 3.1 percent in additional benefits. This include rations, education assistance and reduced hours of work for agricultural employees from 54 to 48 hours per week.

The union's demand is scaled from 19 percent for lowest grades, to 16 percent for higher grades, plus 3.1 percent for additional benefits.

"Although management's offer is lower than the 17 percent granted in 1992, it is affected by the current state of the economy in the same way as other Swaziland organisations," he said.

He said the company, as an agricultural undertaking, has also been adversely affected by the recent drought.

"With regard to the unresolved dispute over the 1992 annual bonus, management's offer is 10 percent, plus

two weeks pay, and the union's demand is for 10 percent, plus four weeks pay," he said.

Mr Boast said since the union submitted its demands on March 17 there has been over 20 meetings between the two parties.

"I am therefore disappointed that we have been unable to convert all that work into collective agreement on all issues, particularly in the light of the depressed economic circumstances now prevailing in Swaziland, and the southern African region as a whole," said Mr Boast.

He said he regrets that the union should call a strike at this time of Swaziland's political development.

"Union members do have a right in terms of the law to withhold their labour, although we believe this is not the way to resolve differences," he said.

Zambia

Japan Grants Over 1.3 Billion Kwacha for Mining

MB2806183793 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] Japan has granted Zambia over 1.3 billion kwacha for mining exploration in the mining licensing area in Chambeshi. The project, to last three years, is expected to take off in August when Japanese experts are to begin preliminary work. Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines chief executive Edward Chamuteke and leader of the Japanese International Cooperation Agency delegation (Yasu Naguchi) exchanged notes for the agreement signed in Lusaka today.

Kaunda Leaves Politics, To Assume 'Father Figure'

MB2706174293 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] Former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda says he is quitting party politics and that he hopes to be, what he refers to, as a father figure to the people of his country. Dr. Kaunda said in a newspaper interview that he wanted to look upon all Zambians as his children. He said he had (?raised them all), including the corrupt ones. Two years ago Dr. Kaunda lost Zambia's first multiparty elections since 1968, but he has remained an influential figure in the United National Independence Party which he helped found in 1958. In the interview Dr. Kaunda expressed the hope that the Kaunda Foundation, which he established after losing office, would find ways of preventing abuses of a secret ballot in elections. He also accused the present government of denying him a pension.

Cote d'Ivoire

Meeting on Border Demarcation With Burkina Faso Ends

AB2506212493 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1900 GMT 24 Jun 93

[Excerpt] The Cote d'Ivoire-Burkina Faso meeting of experts on common border demarcation, which began in Abidjan yesterday, ended its deliberations this morning. A joint commission was set up to define, identify, and demarcate our common border. Raogo Antoine Sawadogo, Burkinabe minister of territorial administration, expressed satisfaction with the remarkable results achieved concerning this project which will consolidate both countries' common life and destiny. [passage omitted]

Daily Views Recent UN Operations in Somalia

AB2306160893 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 21 Jun 93 p 24

[Commentary by Noel Yao: "Getting Bugged Down?"]

[Text] Military logic against humanitarian logic.... Developments in the situation in Somalia have, at least since 5 June, provoked a lot of controversy: Are the bloody excesses of these last weeks justified? Is the primarily humanitarian mission of the UN peacekeepers compatible with the slaughtering of civilians and bombardment of several places in the Somali capital? We must reflect more deeply on this. Beyond the tragic ups and downs in war-torn Somalia, it is the whole issue of the new international order, particularly the right of interference, that has been raised so cruelly.

We know that the UN Security Council—which remains dominated by the Western powers, with the United States leading—in April passed Resolution 814 which has important ramifications. The resolution provides that humanitarian aid operations, reconciliation, institutional restoration, and economic recovery are directly linked and that they may, if necessary, be implemented by force on the basis of Section VII of the UN Charter (coercive measures).

Just over two years ago, soon after the Gulf war, France proposed the liberal idea of humanitarian right of interference. "The obligation of non-assistance stops at the very spot where the risk of non-interference assistance begins," President Francois Mitterrand once said. The problem is that the whole system of international relations and, especially, positive international law are based on the key principle of state sovereign equality. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 2, Paragraph 2 of the UN Charter, are clearly opposed to the use of force either "against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any manner that contradicts the aims of the United Nations."

Similarly, the Charter has, at the beginning of this above-mentioned preamble, proclaimed the faith of the states—Somalia and all the others included—"in fundamental human rights as well as in human dignity and value." The Article 1 has also insisted on this point, but curiously, no provision of the Charter mentions any humanitarian interference right, still less its contents and its implementation. This gap appears in the conventional field and in international practice.

Now that the world conference on human rights is taking place in Vienna and regrettable excesses by the humanitarian forces are noted in Somalia, it appears imperative to codify humanitarian interference right and introduce it unequivocally in positive international law. Establishing such a right is compulsory, and we support it, but "while giving certain legitimacy to humanitarian intervention, one must fear that a legal pretext is being furnished for peace disruption caused by national political motivations rather than humanitarian considerations."

The present tragedy in Somalia needs urgent reaction, and the African community, silent so far, should very rapidly make its voice heard on this burning issue.

Ghana

Finance Minister Attends Consultative Talks in Paris

AB2506105593 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 24 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Ghana has called for adequate support from the international community to enable her to break through the barriers of poverty to a period of accelerated growth. The call was made in Paris by the minister of finance, Dr. Kwesi Botchwey, who is leading a six-man government delegation to the seventh consultative group meeting on Ghana which opened today. The meeting convened by the World Bank will discuss Ghana's program for accelerated growth up to the year 2,000 and beyond.

Dr. Botchwey recalled that some non-African countries had in recent history succeeded in eradicating poverty within a generation and stressed that Ghana is especially well-placed to achieve this. However, he said Ghana needs the support of the international community to achieve a new paradigm of African development.

Dr. Botchwey told the delegates that poverty eradication is the ultimate goal of Ghana's development policy. The finance minister said Ghana has learned from history and emphasized a broad-based pattern of public expenditure in basic health, education, and infrastructure as a precondition for accelerated growth. [passage omitted]

Donors Pledge \$2.1 Billion Assistance

*AB2706165393 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 26 Jun 93*

[Text] The consultative group meeting on Ghana has ended in Paris. A report said members of the group gave preliminary indications that their commitments to Ghana in 1993 and 1994 will reach \$2.1 billion. The amount pledged is significantly more than the \$1.7 billion indicated by the World Bank. Sponsors of the 2-day meeting said the amount is the minimum level needed to meet Ghana's import requirements over the next 2 years. This higher than projected aid estimates will permit Ghana to rebuild her stock of international reserves which were drawn down last in the face of shortfalls in external assistance and a decline in cocoa prices.

The reports of members of the group expressed their strong support for the government's efforts to encourage the development of the private sector and to promote private savings and investments. Members of the group also recognized the critical and complementary need to meet the continuing challenges of poverty reduction and human development. They, therefore, stressed the need for concerted efforts to improve project implementation capacity to enable the government to make better use of aid flow and deliver expeditiously the benefits of program and project initiatives to the intended beneficiaries.

The group further commended the government for its success in implementing its courageous and comprehensive economic reform program now in its 9th year. It congratulated the Ghanaian authorities on the peaceful transition to democratic rule, based on parliamentary and presidential elections last year. The donor countries reaffirmed their continuing support for the policies of the government to promote a (stable) economic development in the country.

The minister of finance, Dr. Kwesi Botchwey, who led Ghana's six-man delegation to the meeting, told the delegates that it is the government's intention to build on the momentum gained under the economic recovery program to establish the basis for accelerated and sustained growth and poverty reduction.

Commentary Views Nigerian Political Crisis

*AB2506212193 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 24 Jun 93*

[Commentary by Joseph Garbra]

[Text] Most peace lovers and political observers received yesterday's announcement of the suspension of Nigeria's program for transition to civil rule with a pinch of salt. Even more worrisome is the suspension of the National

Electoral Commission and the cancellation of the presidential election held on the 12th of this month. Yesterday's announcement was the climax to a series of developments that took place just before the presidential election and which assumed a more complex nature after the poll.

In the ensuing political drama, a lot of political eyebrows were raised and both international and local observers believed that President Ibrahim Babangida held a master key to the door of peace and unity in Nigeria. Just last weekend, the president repeated his commitment to hand over power to civilians on 27 August. Many hearts were gladdened by that announcement. That is why yesterday's announcement has in principle erased all hopes of sticking to the 27 August target date and evoked a lot of concern in many Ghanaians who are eager to see Ghanaians go through a peaceful transition.

The question most political observers are asking is what would have happened if Alhaji Bashir Tofa, a fellow northerner, had won the election. It is instructive to note that the predominance of the northern factor in Nigeria presidential politics was not going to subsist in a country where majority of the people have a deep-seated belief that no condition is permanent.

Surely, yesterday's announcement does not augur well for the future stability of Nigeria and it will be a painful irony if Nigeria that has in recent times assumed the leading role in the settlement of conflicts on the African Continent and contributed so much to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] operations in Liberia should also find herself embroiled in political crisis. Such a development would adversely affect the West Africa subregion.

But all is not lost. President Ibrahim Babangida should, as a matter of urgency, set up a high-powered committee embracing prominent people from the major ethnic areas of the north, east, and west. Such a committee should quickly examine all alleged irregularities purportedly committed during the elections and come out with its recommendations without any delay. However, it appears a new round of voting may not solve the problem because should a northerner win and get elected, that will not go down well with the southerners, especially the Yorubas whose son, Chief Moshood Abiola, was, according to official sources, heading towards victory before the results were withheld.

Unofficial but equally authoritative sources say he carried 19 of the 30 states in the election. A very viable option in the murky scenario is to restore the results of the 12 June presidential election which was adjudged by observers as generally free and fair and let all Nigerians give Chief Abiola their support for the next four years.

Bank Official on State's Economic Performance

*AB2506165793 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 24 Jun 93*

[Text] Ghana's economic and financial performance last year fell below planned targets. This is because growth in GDP in real terms was 3.9 percent against an estimated growth of 5 percent. The chairman of the National Investment Bank [NIB], Dr. J.K. Richardson, made this known at the bank's 24th annual general meeting in Accra today. He said while the manufacturing sector grew by 2.7 percent the previous year, agriculture recorded a decline of 0.6 percent. This, Mr. Richardson explained, led to the shortfalls in the country's major sources of revenue. He said the private sector investment is expected to increase significantly in the coming years with the government providing the necessary favorable environment. (On) meeting the challenges and opportunities offered by a liberalized environment, Dr. Richardson said the government is considering divesting itself of some of its shares in the NIB and other state banks. He said the legal processes to give effect to the new status of NIB have begun and gave the assurance that the interests of its shareholders would be adequately catered for.

Goldfields Production Increased in 1992

*AB2506182593 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 24 Jun 93*

[Text] The Ashanti Goldfields Corporation [AGC] has had a record turnover of 97.5 billion cedis last year. Its profit before tax was 33.5 billion cedis representing an increase of 35.6 percent over the previous year's. In its annual report published in Accra today, the AGC said it contributed a total of 14.7 billion cedis to national revenue in 1992. This was made up of earnings of Ghana's 55 percent shares in the corporation, royalties, and company tax. The report said in the year ending 30th September last year, AGC had a record production of 655,000 ounces of gold. There is a further expansion program which will help the corporation to reach 1-million ounces-per-year figure. The AGC employs about 10,000 people as at now. It is diversifying into other activities like hotels, agriculture, limestone, and exclusive production.

Mali

President Konare Returns From Visit to Mauritania

*AB2706100593 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du
Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 25 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] President Alpha Oumar Konare returned from his 24-hour visit to Mauritania on the afternoon of 25 June. The head of state, accompanied by a delegation including two ministers, held discussions on two occasions with his Mauritanian counterpart. A working session on bilateral cooperation was also held between

Malian and Mauritanian delegations. Our special correspondent, Gnazon Coulibaly, has the details:

[Begin Coulibaly recording] On his arrival at Nouakchott Airport, the Malian head of state described his visit as a family reunion. By doing so, he clearly wished to dispel any doubt regarding bilateral relations between the countries. However, the presence of the ministers in charge of territorial administration and internal security, as well as the deputy commissioner for the north and a representative of the United Movements and Fronts of the Azaouad among the presidential delegation stressed the importance of the issues to be discussed. This necessitated nothing less than two private meetings between the two heads of state within 24 hours, as well as a long working session of more than six hours between Malian and Mauritanian delegations.

Although nothing was revealed about the two private meetings, one can easily guess the priority issues that were discussed, since the first private meeting came right after the meeting with representatives from the Malian community. The representatives brought up a number of problems concerning their stay in Mauritania, such as restrictions on the movement of people and goods due to insecurity at the common borders and problems linked with the convertibility of the Mauritanian currency. The second private meeting was held after the working session on the assessment of measures taken during President Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya's visit to Mali in March. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Public Service Unions Launch Strike 28 Jun

*AB2806173793 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du
Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 28 Jun 93*

[Text] The 48-hour strike launched today by the National Trade Union of State Administration [SYNTAD], seems to have been well followed. Reporter Sory Ibrahim Keita has more details:

[Begin recording] [Keita] The national treasury, the departments of economic affairs, customs, taxes, and all offices are empty. The Foreign Affairs and Finance Ministries, the municipal services are closed as well. All 12 sections of the SYNTAD have closed their offices for 48 hours. Siaka Diakite, the general secretary of the union, comments on the industrial action.

[Diakite] All the workers of the state administration—because they elected us to head the union—trusted us and followed the strike order called by the union leadership. The workers understand that our objective was legitimate since we were denouncing the laxity shown by the authorities and forcing them to improve our working and living conditions. The action was absolutely positive because we toured the various services and saw that the strike was being followed by union members.

[Keita] How long will the grace period last after the 48-hour strike action?

[Diakite] Well, I cannot set a date, but this strike is a protest and an ultimatum. Immediately after the strike ends, we will meet the authorities to discuss the memorandum they submitted to us on improving working conditions and to see when and how changes can be implemented. [end recording]

Moussa Traore's Former Ministers Granted Bail

AB2706184093 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1300 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Excerpt] The investigations division of the Supreme Court of Bamako has ordered that some dignitaries of former President Moussa Traore's regime be granted bail. Those who have just been granted bail paid a deposit of about 7.5 million CFA francs each. For more information about the conditions of this admission to bail, Bally Idrissa Cissoko interviewed Justice Minister Hamidou Diabate:

[Begin Diabate recording] The investigation division, which is in charge of this case at the Supreme Court, received applications for bail from all these persons who are being charged with economic crime. The division examined all these applications and gave its decision by ordering the granting of bail to some of them. They are, I think, Mrs. Diallo Lalassi, Mrs. Diko Massara Konate, Mr. Veni Moulaye, Mr. Ngolo Traore, Mr. Gnombi Cissoko, and Mr. Alassane Diarra. I think it is these people who were granted bail. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Niger

President Ends Visit to France; Budgetary Aid Granted

AB2506114093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 0545 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] The president of the Republic's visit to France ends today. During his visit there, Mahamane Ousmane met with several personalities including President Francois Mitterrand. Niger's economic difficulties and current world issues were at the center of discussions. In an interview yesterday with Radio France Internationale, the president of the Republic confirmed the budgetary aid that France has just granted to Niger:

[Begin recording] [Ousmane] We reviewed the relations of cooperation between Niger and France and we took very positive stock of the state of these relations. We also examined the prospects of boosting them and rendering them more dynamic.

[Unidentified reporter] Precisely, Mr. President, it seems that you have obtained financial aid for the last six months of this year.

[Ousmane] That is exact. The sum of 5.6 billion CFA francs has been allocated to us as budgetary aid for the

next six months. It will effectively enable us to implement the emergency program that we have drawn. The main aspects of this program were outlined in the prime minister's general policy statement to the National Assembly. [end recording]

Prime Minister Appeals for Emergency Food Assistance

AB2706145093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] Prime Minister Mahamadou Issoufou this morning met with international donors. He briefed them on the critical food situation facing our country and asked for emergency assistance for needy communities. Bouraimanou Maiga has the details:

[Begin Maiga recording] Our country is currently experiencing an extremely difficult period. Niger needs 48,000 tons of foodstuffs to enable it go through the lean season, whereas the stock of foodstuffs available at the National Foodstuffs Office is 80,000 tons. It is difficult to touch this stock when no other means of assistance is in sight. This is why the prime minister made it a point this morning to tell our usual partners to come to our rescue as soon as possible. The lean season has begun and it will continue until September.

According to reports, the inhabitants of some regions have even left their villages. We already know that Damergou has been declared a problem area. It is in the face of this alarming situation that appeals have been made for assistance. Some donors have begun to respond favorably; for example, the EC has donated 4,500 tons of foodstuffs; Caritas, 1,000 tons; Germany, 1,000 tons; and Italy, 2,500 tons. Other promises have been made by SOS Sahel International of Niger, Caritas, the World Food Program, and the Red Cross. However, some donors are reticent. According to the UN Development Program representative, if they have not made any donation, it is because the agricultural and food situation of our early warning system are not very good. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, the report must reach them in time and these reports must be correct. Answering the donors, Prime Minister Issoufou said that this situation has been inherited. With your support, he said, we will do our best to correct these shortcomings. For the meantime, he insisted, the main preoccupation is emergency assistance, because, according to the head of government, we cannot fold our arms and watch our people die of hunger. Mr. Issoufou assured the donors that Niger will do everything possible to mobilize its sons and daughters so that we may stop being eternal help seekers. [end recording]

Nigeria

Babangida Summons Governors; NEC Chief Missing

AB2806140193 Paris AFP in English 1220 GMT 28 Jun 93

[By Ade Obisesan]

[Excerpts] Lagos, June 28 (AFP)—President Ibrahim Babangida has summoned the governors of the country's 30 states to what he described as a crucial meeting in the capital Abuja, state-run radio said Monday. The radio gave no details, but observers said Tuesday's [29 June] meeting would cover the fall-out from the ruling military junta's annulment of civilian presidential elections held on June 12 and disqualification of the two candidates from running in promised new elections. The governors are the chief executives and the security bosses in the states under their jurisdiction. Army, Navy, Air Force and Police chiefs are also expected to attend the meeting where security will be discussed, sources said. [passage omitted]

A source close to the state-appointed NEC [National Electoral Commission] on Monday said that the former head of the commission, Humphrey Nwosu, had not been seen since he signed a statement suspending "all matters pertaining to the election" on June 16. The NEC headquarters in Abuja was late Sunday [27 June] under guard by armed troops with a tank standing by, a journalist working for a government press medium in Abuja told AFP on Monday. The press was still rife with speculation Monday on Nwosu's whereabouts, publishing conflicting reports that he was under house arrest, had been moved to another residence in Abuja, or had been hospitalised after an attack on him. Government and NEC officials have remained silent on the fate of Nwosu, a former university teacher, but Babangida on Saturday [26 June] criticised the NEC for its handling of the elections.

NEC Chairman 'Not Questioned'

AB2806174793 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] The Presidency has cleared the air over the whereabouts of the NEC [National Electoral Commission] chairman, Professor Humphrey Nwosu. A government spokesman, Mr. Edika Yabo, told a State House correspondent in Abuja today that contrary to speculation that Prof. Nwosu was being interrogated, the NEC chairman was feeling hale and hearty.

Similarly, the National Electoral Commission has said Prof. Nwosu has been living in his official residence in Abuja and has been moving about freely. A statement signed by the assistant director of public affairs at the commission, Mr. Esiasi Ekusuman, also said the NEC chairman was not questioned by security agents.

Colonel Resigns; Unions Threaten 'Industrial Action'

AB2806175793 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 28 Jun 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A senior Nigerian Army officer has resigned in protest over the cancellation of the results of the June 12

presidential elections. It coincides with an ultimatum from organized labor to Nigeria's ruling military council which took the decision to annul the results and to disqualify the two candidates. The council is proposing to hold another election before the planned handover to civilian rule on August the 27th. That day marks the anniversary of President Babangida's coup in 1985. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa reports:

[Begin recording] The Nigeria Labor Congress today gave the military government a 48-hour ultimatum to declare and accept the winner of the presidential election held a fortnight ago, or face industrial action by all Nigerian workers. The ultimatum came at the end of a four-hour meeting in Lagos by the central working committee of the congress summoned to discuss the country's political crisis.

The congress resolved that if the government does not declare the winner of the election by Wednesday [30 June], it would order all workers out on a two-day strike in the first instance on Thursday [1 July]. The labor congress said that the reasons given by General Ibrahim Babangida for annulling the presidential election were untenable and therefore unacceptable to Nigerian workers. It said that there was now such credibility problem between the government and the people of Nigeria that the military could no longer claim to be in a position to appreciate the mood of Nigerians. The congress said that the June 12 election was free, fair, peaceful, and orderly, and the country could not afford any other election, the outcome of which would be regarded as predetermined.

In the meantime, a senior Army officer and one of Gen. Babangida's major supporters during and after the 1985 coup, has resigned his commission. Colonel Abubakar Oumar, an army officer, who was reputed to be a radical in the early days of the regime, was reported in today's NATIONAL CONCORD newspaper to have resigned from the Army because, according to him, the present military leaders had become a stumbling block to Nigeria's return to democracy. The newspaper report said that Col. Oumar wrote in his resignation letter that he could not honestly defend the recent decisions taken by the military government, neither could he, in good conscience, justify those decisions before his subordinates. Col. Oumar was, until his resignation, commandant of the Army Armored Corps Center and School. He has served in the Army for 24 years. [end recording]

Tofa Accepts Decision on Elections 'in Good Faith'

AB2806183993 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] The former presidential candidate of NRC [National Republican Convention], Alhaji Bashir Tofa, says he accepts in good faith the decision of the National Defense and Security Council on the June 12 elections and the ban imposed on him. Reacting to the presidential broadcast in Kano, Alhaji Bashir Tofa urged all his

supporters to regard the Federal Government's decision as an act of God. He, however, described as unwise the banning of a former presidential aspirant and urged the Federal Government to reconsider its decision otherwise himself and Abiola should be allowed to recontest. Alhaji Bashir urged the public to publish all allegations of misconduct leveled against him with all the relevant documents and facts for posterity to judge. He appealed to government to be more specific on the actual amount he spent during the primaries and election periods out of the alleged 2.1 billion naira.

The former aspirant said if he was the president of the nation, the Federal Government's decision on foreign interference would have been out of question. He said the Federal Government should not allow the current hostility to damage the existing relations with foreign nations especially those considered vital to the nation's foreign policy.

Antigovernment Demonstrations Held in Major Towns

AB2806152493 Paris AFP in English 1508 GMT 28 Jun 93

[By Ade Obisesan]

[Excerpts] Lagos, June 28 (AFP)—Thousands of students and schoolchildren paralysed three major Nigerian towns Monday [28 June] as they demonstrated against the cancellation by the military junta of civilian presidential election results. The anti-government protests came as President Ibrahim Babangida prepared to meet the governors of Nigeria's 30 states after warning that he would impose state of emergency rule in the event of unrest.

Witnesses said the demonstrators took to the streets in Ibadan, capital of Oyo state, Osogbo, capital of Osun State, and Ile-Ife town, the heartland of the Yoruba people, all in the south. Some carried placards reading "I33 (Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida) must go" and "We want MKO," referring to Moshood Kashimawo Olawale Abiola, the presidential candidate who declared himself winner of the June 12 poll. "Military, explain how you spent our money," other placards read as the mostly teenage protesters blocked some major roads, obstructed traffic, burned disused tyres and broke the windscreens of some vehicles. [passage omitted]

Monday's protests were expected to spread to other towns in the southwestern region. Abiola, the candidate of the left-of-centre Social Democratic Party (SDP), hails from Abeokuta, about 60 kilometres (37 miles) south of Ibadan.

In Osogbo, about 2,000 students marched to the office of the state governor, Isiaka Adeleke, but were prevented from gaining entrance by security men there, witnesses said. [passage omitted]

Oyo State Governor Appeals for Calm

AB2806162993 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] The Oyo State governor has appealed to the people of the area to go about their lawful business without fear of intimidation. The government said in Ibadan that the public should shun any act or pronouncement that could cause a break down of the law and order. It renewed the appeal for cooperation from all to ensure the maintenance of peace.

In the same vein, the state police command has warned that it will deal with anyone or group that attempts to foment trouble. The commissioner of police, Alhaji Mustafa Ismaila, says the command was aware of a plan by some people to cause chaos, therefore, warns such persons to desist from fomenting trouble or be prosecuted.

Schools Ordered Closed

AB2806214993 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] All schools in Oyo State have been closed down with immediate effect. A government statement in Ibadan, however, exempts students sitting for the senior secondary certificate examination and those who are to begin their senior secondary school certificate examination next week. The statement enjoined all parents and guardians to keep their children and wards at home.

Governor Bans 'All Unauthorized Gatherings'

AB2806161993 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] All unauthorized gatherings have been banned in Bauchi State. Governor Dahiru Mohammad explained in a radio and television broadcast that the decision was in view of the situation in the country. He warned that no one should jubilate in support or protest against the action taken by the Federal Government on the presidential election.

The governor urged Nigerians to support the country's leaders to successfully steer the nation to full democracy. He also urged Nigerians to avoid any action capable of causing a breakdown of law and order or threatening the corporate existence of the nation.

Lawyers in Lagos Issue Ultimatum, To Boycott Courts 30 Jun

AB2806192193 Paris AFP in English 1913 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] Lagos, June 28 (AFP)—Lawyers in Lagos state Monday [28 June] decided to boycott, with effect from Wednesday, courts in protest at the cancellation of results of the June 12 presidential election, one of them told AFP.

The lawyers, who represent the core of the nation's most articulate, vibrant, and prominent jurists, also gave the government a 48-hour ultimatum within which to declare the winner of the election, said the lawyer who attended the meeting.

Nigeria Bar Association members in Oyo and Kwara states have taken a similar decision, he added.

Further on Press Coverage of Babangida Speech

AB2806121293 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 28 Jun 93

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Most papers give publicity to the nationwide broadcast on Saturday [26 June] by President Ibrahim Babangida over the cancellation of the June 12 presidential election in Nigeria because of electoral malpractices. Two papers in particular, the VANGUARD and the NEW NIGERIAN, report that both the Social Democratic Party, SDP, and the National Republican Convention, NRC, have not made any official statements on the issue. Rather, the NEW NIGERIAN says the SDP and the NRC stalwarts are making efforts to convene a meeting that will determine the next line of action both parties will take in the face of the cancellation of the presidential election.

The VANGUARD, on its part, adds that the Social Democratic Party has urged its supporters to remain calm pending the outcome of the party's meetings. It further says that the police have been placed on alert to ensure that peace is maintained throughout Nigeria following President Babangida's announcement. The VANGUARD also notes that other Nigerians have reacted against the cancellation of the election and the disqualification of the two presidential candidates, Chief M.K.O. Abiola of the SDP, and Alhaji Bashir Tofa of the NRC. According to the paper, the argument put forward by one of the groups, the National Council for National Awareness, is that the election held on June 12 was free, fair, and peaceful, and there was no need for its cancellation as no known serious electoral malpractices have been leveled against the conduct of the election. Another issue the VANGUARD reports on is that key officials of the National Assembly are due to meet today in Abuja, the Nigerian capital, to decide when both Houses of Assembly will meet to deliberate on the fresh presidential election as announced by the Nigerian leader last Saturday.

The REPUBLIC in its front page reports that President Babangida will on Tuesday [29 June] brief the 30 state governors on issues affecting the nation. However, the paper did not specify which areas the president will concentrate on during his meeting with the governors. [passage omitted]

Senegal

Army Kills 20 'Suspected' Casamance Separatists 26 Jun

AB2806114593 Paris AFP in French 1034 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Dakar, 28 Jun (AFP)—The Senegalese Army killed 20 suspected members of the separatist Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance [MFDC] in a clash which occurred in Casamance (southern Senegal) on 26 June, a reliable source disclosed in Dakar today. The clash between soldiers of the Senegalese Army and the suspected MFDC members took place near Badem, some 20 km from the Casamance capital of Ziguinchor, the source added. The soldiers were patrolling the area when they suddenly came face to face with a group of armed men busy setting up a camp. One soldier was wounded in the shoot-out.

The last clash between regular troops and MFDC fighters took place on 18 April and left 300 separatists dead, a figure which the Senegalese authorities have neither denied nor confirmed. Since then, Casamance has experienced a relative lull while preparations are afoot for talks between the authorities and representatives of the MFDC, a reliable source hinted in Dakar. [passage omitted]

French Cooperation Minister Discusses CFA Franc

AB2806070693 Dakar Radio Senegal in French 2200 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] Michel Roussin, the French cooperation and development minister, is in Dakar and has once again rejected the idea of a devaluation of the CFA franc. Mr. Roussin who arrived in Senegal on 24 June, talked to newsmen at the end of a luncheon hosted by President Abdou Diouf. He was responding to a statement by French former Prime Minister Pierre Messmer. First, Mr. Roussin told newsmen about his discussions with President Abdou Diouf:

[Begin recording] [Roussin] We reviewed many issues with President Diouf. This is my first visit and I came now because he has been very busy with the presidential campaign and I had to wait for an opportunity to meet him. Cooperation is one of the priority issues of the Senegalese Government and we are determined to pursue this cooperation.

[Unidentified reporter] We know that the relation between Senegal and the Bretton Woods institutions are currently rather difficult. Are you aware of this situation? If yes, should we expect French mediation?

[Roussin] I do not think there would be any mediation from Paris. On the other hand, I can assure you that Paris had already been an active advocate of the cause of some African friends with the Bretton Woods institutions.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, Prime Minister Balladur has promised to protect the current CFA franc's parity with the French franc. But despite this promise, the sirens of the devaluation are still sounding.

[Roussin] Then you should not listen to the sirens. You should listen to people who are responsible for the issue and who give their opinion on such serious issues. I will recall a recent statement by the French prime minister who, when receiving President Biya of Cameroon, repeated that he had never made any declaration on the issue neither publicly nor privately.

[Reporter] Former Prime Minister Pierre Messmer has just made public his belief that the CFA franc should be devaluated. What is your opinion on this?

[Roussin] Well, we are as democratic and free a country as Senegal, and in France, politicians have the right to their opinion. Therefore, Mr. Messmer has the right to defend his point of view and to have different views.

[Reporter] After establishing a visa system, France has now adopted a law on conditions of entry in French territory contrary to the spirit of (?cooperation).

[Roussin] No, I do not think so. On the contrary, I believe that this will strengthen the relations within the framework of the Francophone community. Let us give some figures. For example, there were 13,000 visa applications submitted by Senegalese citizens to French representatives in Senegal, and only 6 percent were denied. As you see, the percentage is really ridiculous. There is no restriction and things are always studied with the greatest openness. I do not think there are new constraints here and I believe that the texts that are currently in force in France are aimed at limiting and controlling clandestine immigration as well as reacting to this serious problem. Clandestine immigration is at the bottom of the deterioration in the relations that exist between the African community in France and the French community. So, I believe that this law is a good one and that on the contrary it will enable those who are completely integrated into the French community to develop and harmonize their life. Those who do not play according to the rules of the game will return home. This is a clear situation well known to Africans because in many African countries there is clandestine immigration and there are laws to check the situation. Sometimes, these laws are less flexible than those in France. [end recording]

Sierra Leone

Donor Countries Agree on Bilateral, Multilateral Aid

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[Text] Paris, June 23 (AFP)—Major Western donor countries and Japan agreed Wednesday on the need to

provide more bilateral and multilateral aid to encourage Sierra Leone's economic reforms and help restore peace in the stricken West African country. However, a "formal donors' meeting" chaired by the World Bank, organized here as a first step towards a Consultative Group for Sierra Leone, made no concrete pledges of new aid. It left this for the first session of the Consultative Group, expected to be held by year-end, which will focus on Sierra Leone's financing needs for 1994 and beyond.

The donors welcomed the government's successful efforts in implementing what they described as a "courageous and comprehensive" economic reform programme and endorsed its medium-term programme for sustained economic development, recovery and poverty reduction, according to a statement summing up the tenor of the talks.

"Some donors" urged the government to "keep to the announced timetable for the return to civilian rule," it said.

Sierra Leone's secretary of state for finance, development and economic planning, John Karimu, told the meeting the country's stabilization efforts had helped cut inflation from over 100 percent in 1991 to about 20 percent at present.

The government plans to consolidate the gains from reforms so far by steps to encourage private sector development, intensify the transfer of public enterprises to the private sector and promote human development and local capacity building.

Karimu said banking legislation and regulations were being revised, and the government was speeding up reforms in the civil service and in public enterprises.

He also cited "considerable improvements" in the security situation along the Liberian border in recent months, and said ending the war with rebel groups should help encourage private savings and investment and favour a resumption of economic activity.

World Bank officials stressed that Sierra Leone had faced additional severe strains because of the influx of some 200,000 Liberian refugees, while rebel activity displaced up to one-fifth of the population in the eastern region and cut farm output and diamond mining by perhaps one-third.

With a population estimated at 4.2 million in 1991 and a per capita gross domestic product of barely 210 dollars, Sierra Leone is among the world's poorest countries. The life expectancy at present averages 42 years, and the literacy rate is only 21 percent, according to the latest World Bank figures.

A worsening economic crisis in the 1980's, brought on by lax management which boosted public deficits and raised inflation to a peak of nearly 170 percent in 1986-87, eroded incomes and aggravated an already

severe poverty problem. Policies adopted in response to the crisis in fact gave a boost to smuggling of diamonds, gold, coffee and cocoa, and the government met a widening payments deficit by allowing a buildup of external arrears. This affected Sierra Leone's relations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, which have, however, supported its reform and adjustment efforts in the past year.

Taking part in the talks were officials from six donor countries—Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States—and from several international bodies including the African Development Bank, the Commission of the European Community, the IMF, the United Nations Development Program and other UN agencies. Also represented were the Kuwait Fund and the OPEC Fund for development assistance.

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